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Mussolini Rejects Roosevelt's Plan, Bonnet Upholds It

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 20, 1939

Duce Calls Guarantees Unnecessary

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini today termed "absurd" President Roosevelt's proposal of ten-year peace guarantees "which do not take into account the pyramidal errors of geography," and cited plans for the 1942 Rome Universal Exposition as proof "that we do not intend to attack anyone."

Speaking in a broadcast speech from the shadow of the heroic statue of Julius Caesar in Rome before a committee on organization of the exposition, the Duce declared it was "absolutely unjust and unjustifiable from any point of view to attempt to place nations of the axis on the seat of the accused."

His speech unexpectedly furnished Italy's reply to the United States President in advance of the response which Reichsführer Hitler of Germany intends to make in the Reichstag in Berlin April 28.

Indicating that he might not make any further formal reply to Mr. Roosevelt, who in messages last Saturday proposed 10-year nonaggression pledges by Italy and Germany to 31 Nations to be followed by a disarmament and economic conference, Signor Mussolini dealt with the principal points of that message.

Il Duce rejected the idea of reciprocal guarantees against aggression, on the grounds that it came from individuals without "even rudimentary knowledge of European affairs."

He ridiculed the value of the President's suggested world conference, saying experience showed the more "expansive" the conference the more certain it was of failure.

The United States, he said, would limit itself in such a conference to "its customary role of distant spectator."

Duce uses peace text as reply to Roosevelt: Page 2.

Bonnet Urges World to Follow U. S.

PARIS (AP)—French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet told the American Club "your President has rendered a real service to all" in his appeal amid growing world anxiety, and urged that all Governments meet it by renouncing military aggression.

Hitler: Honorary Citizen of Danzig

BERLIN (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler became an honorary citizen of Danzig today—but no more than that.

Albert Forster, the National Socialist District leader of the Free City—which is a part of the Polish customs administration and under nominal League of Nations protection—presented the Reichsführer with the citizenship papers.

Roosevelt Warns of 'Conservatism'

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt's assertion that adoption of "conservative" principles would doom the Democratic Party in 1940 today highlighted appeals from Administration leaders for a continuance of present policies.

"In the campaign we are now approaching there is just one agency potent enough to defeat the Democratic Party, and that is the Democratic Party itself," Mr. Roosevelt said in a letter last night to a junior Jackson Day dinner.

President rebukes Democratic Conservatives: Page 5.

Employers Prefer A. F. of L. Unions

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman J. Warren Madden of the National Labor Relations Board expressed the opinion yesterday that employers generally preferred to bargain with American Federation of Labor rather than Congress of Industrial Organizations unions.

Mr. Madden made the statement in response to questions during his testimony before the Senate Labor Committee considering proposals to amend the Wagner Labor Act.

National Labor Board power: Page 2.

Poland and Estonia Compare Notes

WARSAW (AP)—Gen. Johan Laidoner, chief of the Estonian Army, conferred yesterday with Foreign Minister Joseph Beck of Poland on their countries' policies of attempting to maintain balance between Germany and Soviet Russia.

Reports abroad that General Laidoner was seeking Polish guarantees for Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were said to be based on misunderstanding, since these Baltic countries have neutrality laws which forbid their seeking or accepting such guarantees.

Britain Speeds Munitions Production

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain announced to the House of Commons today that a Ministry of Supply would be established to expedite the manufacture of arms for Britain's expanding army. He named Transport Minister Leslie Burgin to the post with rank of a Cabinet member.

Britain unifies control of arms: Page 1.

Mrs. Lindbergh Sails for New York

LE HAVRE, France (AP)—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh sailed today for New York with her two sons and a nurse aboard the French Liner Champlain. They will join Colonel Lindbergh in the United States.

Belgium Demobilizes Technical Experts

At Brussels, Belgium today ordered the demobilization of about half the 4,500 technical experts called to the colors from the military reserve April 12, apparently indicating that the Government considered international tension relaxed.

China Asks Nonaggression Aid

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—A Chinese Government spokesman said today that Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to London, had suggested to Great Britain the inclusion of China in the bloc of nations Prime Minister Chamberlain announced he was forming for co-operation against aggression.

(Mr. Chamberlain, pressed yesterday in the House of Commons to include China and other Far Eastern Governments in the bloc, said he would bear in mind the "desirability" of such a move.)

Wallace Expects Cotton Compromise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace indicated yesterday that the Administration was standing pat, in the face of strong opposition, on its proposal to reduce farm surpluses by paying bounties to encourage exports.

He told a press conference "a compromise" solution to the cotton surplus problem was expected to be formulated within a few weeks.

Pope Urges Crusade of Prayer for Peace

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XII today asked for a "crusade of prayer" throughout the world during the month of May in behalf of "greatly longed for Christian peace among all nations and peoples."

WASHINGTON (AP)—A "prayerful hope" for a world peace conference was expressed yesterday by bishops composing the Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Sabotage Hinted in French Ship Fire

LE HAVRE, France (AP)—French authorities, working on a theory that foreign agents might have started the disastrous fire aboard the liner Paris, today sought the writer of an anonymous advance warning of sabotage in a letter signed VVBC-32.

They also continued a close questioning of the ship's crew.

Part of City of the Future

Norman Bel Geddes, Designer; Albert Kahn, Architect

General Motors Highways and Horizons Exhibit, New York World Fair

Covering seven acres, it is the Fair's largest building and shows a real street intersection in the city of the future. Buildings are joined by elevated sidewalks. The street below is for motor traffic.

Sloan Declares That U. S. Is Just Started on Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—The United States has only begun to expand industrially, and the coming years will record a great advance in the standard of living, efficiency and culture of the American nation, in the opinion of Alfred P. Sloan, Chairman of the General Motors Corporation.

Formally dedicating the corporation's "Highways and Horizons" building at the New York World's Fair last night, Mr. Sloan told 600 industrial, financial and civic leaders that it was logical to assume that the United States had only begun to expand its industrial frontiers and that the nation was only beginning to discern some of the means and methods by which future progress could be made possible.

"That such progress will be made seems to be unquestioned," he said. "The pattern of American industry is sound. Men, materials, machines, money and management, all combined and correlated to a definite end, have created the opportunities of the past; they will create and capitalize the opportunities of the past; they will create and capitalize the opportunities of the future."

A film entitled, "On to Jupiter," showing some of industry's progress during the past five years and conceived by General Motors' Research director, Charles F. Kettering, was shown.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, would come to the United States on May 6 for his first visit here in 10 years, and that on May 13 he would dedicate the Irish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

Mr. de Valera will be the guest at a round of meetings, celebrations and private dinners and will pass a day at the White House as guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt. On May 12 he will speak at a mass meeting, sharing the platform with New York's Senators, Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead. Following the dedication of the Irish Pavilion, the Irish leader will make a tour of major American cities.

According to an announcement by Grover Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, most of the $100,000,000 worth of exhibits to be shown at the exposition have arrived here from the 60 foreign exhibiting nations. The remaining exhibits are coming in at the rate of 10 to 20 shiploads a day.

Fair officials report that the $20,000,000 diamond exhibit sponsored by the Belgian diamond industry is expected within the next few days. Nearly half a million dollars' worth of art treasures from Greece have just arrived, while recent Russian shipments are valued at several million dollars.

It was also learned that one of the displays within the Aviation Building will be the construction of a modern passenger-carrying airplane. The giant of the air will be open to inspection by the public, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, President of the United States Aviation Exhibit, Inc., said.

Inside China

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A Modern Columbus Reports: Does Mound Mark 1493 Fort?

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—Discovery of the probable site of the first settlement by Columbus in the New World—lost since a handful of Spaniards were slain in a battle with Indians four centuries ago—was reported today to the American Philosophical Society.

The settlement, known as Navidad, was established on the north coast of Haiti by Columbus in January, 1493, on his first voyage of discovery. He returned 11 months later, but the fort had been burned and the garrison of 40 men slain.

The discovery was reported by Samuel E. Morison, Harvard University historian, who last January retraced Columbus' route in that vicinity.

Through the sailing directions and records left by the explorer himself, the historian located the reef off Cape Haitien where Columbus' flagship ran aground on Christmas Eve, 1492—the event that led Columbus to leave the 40 men behind while the one remaining ship returned to Spain.

Because Caracol Bay is fringed with mangrove swamp, through which a landing would have been as impossible in 1492 as in 1939, the search for the site of Navidad narrowed down to a three-mile strip of beach opposite the site of the wreck.

On that beach and near the modern fishing village of Limonade Bord de Mer, Mr. Morison located a mound which he believes is the site of the fort—a conjecture that eventually will be proved or disproved through excavation.

Mackerel Skies and Red Dawns Prove Failure as Weather Prophets

ATLANTA, Ga., April 20 (AP)—Meteorologists figure you forecast the weather just about as well flipping a coin as by applying run-of-the-mine proverbs about red dawns and rainbows and mackerel skies.

G. W. Mindling, U. S. Meteorologist acting as a host at the meeting of the American Meteorological Society here, said, "It's a pretty good proverb that gets as much as 60 per cent results and anything less means about a 50-50 chance of being right or wrong—not much help."

You can't even rely too heavily on the one about rain next day if there's a ring around the moon.

The ring, Mr. Mindling explained, is caused by ice crystals in a thin sheet of very high clouds. Such sheets are pretty extensive before storms but not after them. The trouble is the stormy condition may not reach your section for two or three days or may miss it altogether.

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Intimate Message from Washington

If They Tied Down the Oral Safety Valve on Dissent on the Supreme Court Bench, the Explosion Would Rock Washington

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

If dissenting Supreme Court Justices could not deliver their oral comments from the bench they probably would explode. That was the impression made very strongly last Monday as a series of sharp disagreements found verbal expression. Justices of the High Court are cut off from the normal methods of venting their indignation. They cannot give interviews. They have to guard their utterances in private life. They may make comments to their wives but in some instances, like that of Mr. Justice McReynolds, they are bachelors. The dissenting minority can always write formal opinions for scholars to read years afterward. But what fun is there in that? The pleasure of dissent is to vent one's feelings while somebody is listening.

Last Monday, being very human, the Justices took full advantage of this avenue of protest. It should be explained that these verbal utterances are not officially recorded, though a reporter may catch a phrase or two. Within this comparative freedom the Justices occasionally let themselves go. Mr. Justice Black delivered one of the longest oral comments in recent years, and threw his heart into it. You could see it was doing him good. Mr. Justice Frankfurter described the Court's utility rate-making formula based on Smyth vs. Ames (as contrasted with the "prudent investment" theory which he favors) as "legal mumbo-jumbo." There was no such phrase in his formal opinion. Both he and Mr. Justice Reed, speaking for the majority, referred to the "classical doctrine" of Smyth vs. Ames but there was nothing about the classical doctrine in their formal opinion. Observers guessed that they were listening to the echo of a behind-the-scenes debate.

McReynolds Has His Say

Last Monday, Mr. Justice McReynolds in another case went further in extemporizing his opposition than any other Justice has gone in a long, long time. The Court had upheld the Labor Board (whose batting average is now 14 cases won out of a total of 18, with two cases divided and only two lost) and thereby broadly extended federal regulation over interstate commerce.

Mr. Justice McReynolds charged in his written dissent that the ruling created a "serious impairment of the very foundation of our federated system," but in his oral remarks he went much further. He told the courtroom that under the new ruling Congress might have power to regulate marriage, because interstate commerce would be affected by the number of babies born!

Taking one thing with another, the Court is certainly a livelier place with its new membership. Its composition has been changing with the rapidity of the map of Europe. With the brief exception of a few days early in February when Mr. Justice Frankfurter joined just before Mr. Justice Brandeis retired, the Court has not had a full membership for over a year and for awhile only seven members regularly attended. Now it is back to full strength, with Mr. Justice Douglas looking very young and very self-conscious beside the patriarchal elders as he took the oath last Monday.

The Court now presents a symmetrical pattern with two Roosevelt appointees on either wing—Mr. Justice Frankfurter and Mr. Justice Black on the left, and Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Douglas on the right. The five Pre-New Dealers are in the center—Messrs. Justices Stone, McReynolds, Chief Justice Hughes, Mr. Justice Butler and Mr. Justice Roberts. Those of greatest seniority traditionally sit nearest to the Chief Justice. The average age of the four Roosevelt appointees is 50; that of the five veterans, 71; a gap of a whole generation. If the "Roosevelt Group" in any given case is able to attract one of the central five, it can write its own interpretation of constitutional law. Fortunately, Supreme Court Justices do not line up by such artificial classifications.

Worth Cocking an Eye At

This reconstituted Court is well worth studying. The Liberal side is definitely dominant. Only as recently as three years ago the so-called Conservatives ruled. There were then Mr. Justice Van Devanter and Mr. Justice Sutherland, as well as Mr. Justice Butler and Mr. Justice McReynolds, with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts holding the balance of power and casting it generally with the so-called Conservatives.

One after another New Deal laws were overthrown in the 1935-1936 term. Then came the 1936 election and the Court reorganization fight. What effect these had no one can ever say. But at any rate, the Hughes-Roberts move from the Conservative to the Liberal side constituted one of the landmarks in American judicial history. The succeeding 1936-37 term ended without a single adverse decision on any major New Deal case.

This process of quietly re-directing the course of former decisions had its latest illustration last Monday. In 1936 the AAA and the program of planned agriculture were rejected, 6 to 3, over a strong dissent by Mr. Justice Stone. On Monday, this decision was virtually reversed, in Mulford vs. Smith, which vastly extends the scope of federal regulation.

This time Mr. Justice Stone found himself in the majority. He was joined by his former opponents, Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts, and by three Roosevelt appointees. Only Messrs. Justices Butler and McReynolds were left to uphold the old Conservative doctrine, and pointedly emphasized the change that had occurred.

Richard L. Strout

Wage-Hour Act Declared Boon For Taxpayers

Means better business, Andrews says, and a healthier and happier nation.

"The floor under wages and the ceiling over hours is going to be the biggest bargain the American people have ever been able to buy at the tax collectors' window," declared Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor before 600 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber today.

It is the best possible bargain for business men who have goods to sell even though we choose to ignore—which we don't—the by-product values that will come in the form of a better fed, a better clothed, a better housed, a healthier and happier nation, he said.

Discussing at length the new Wage and Hours Law, Mr. Andrews declared that "we hear discussion from time to time of the desirability of paying for relief as we go. Here is a device that enables us to eliminate the necessity of relief for many millions of the lower paid workers as we go. We wouldn't have much of a relief problem in this year of 1939 if we had been sufficiently alert the last 20 years to the necessity of putting more money into the pockets of the workers."

Cheap at the Price

Mr. Andrews said that the Wage and Hour Division has operated this year on "short rations." "We have been just getting along by the skin of our teeth," he said. "However, the Federal Budget Bureau has approved an appropriation of $3,350,000 for the Division next year and for lack of a better figure, let's assume that this is going to be the cost of administering and enforcing the law in the 12 months beginning next July 1.

"For the 11,000,000 workers covered, the cost of policing of wages and working hours will be about 30 cents per worker per year and I think that you will agree that that expenditure is relatively insignificant when contrasted with the benefits conferred."

Regarding the number of persons benefited thus far from the Fair Labor Standards Acts, Mr. Andrews said that there is no definite way of knowing because "we hear about workers who fail to benefit but very little about those who have received pay increases and overtime compensation."

Full Check Impossible Now

He added, however, "we do know that some 550,000 are receiving less than 30 cents an hour, the wage that becomes mandatory next October. Since we do not

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Boy King

Wide World

Changes in Iraq

Another Feisal has become ruler of Iraq. The new King, Feisal II, who recently took the throne after a motor accident in which his father, King Ghazi, was fatally injured, is the grandson of King Feisal, the builder of the modern state of Iraq.

The famous Arab leader, failing to establish himself in Syria, turned to Iraq in his efforts to mold a unified state from the old Mesopotamia.

Iraq's youthful ruler (above) will govern under a regency headed by Emil el Ah, brother-in-law and cousin of the late King. The significance of Iraq in the present European diplomatic scheme was indicated when President Roosevelt, in his recent letters to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini, included "the Arabias" in the list of countries which he asked the dictators to pledge that they would not invade.

Senate Approves $65,000,000 Naval Base Developing

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The House completed congressional action today on a $66,800,000 bill authorizing a chain of new Navy air bases in Alaska, the mid-Pacific and Puerto Rico. The measure now goes to the White House.

It accepted, without objection, Senate amendments adding a $17,000,000 southeastern air base near Jacksonville, Fla., and an authorization to spend $1,000,000 for acquisition of land for a similar base at Quonsett Point, R. I.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Since it contained no provision for Guam the Senate yesterday gave unanimous approval to the Navy's base development bill sending the $65,000,000 measure to conference for adjustment of minor differences with the House.

Discussion in the Senate previous to passage occupied about 15 minutes. No opposition whatever was expressed and the measure was passed without the for-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Rooms? Not Even For Good Fiddling

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—A travel-weary man with a high forehead and heavy eyebrows drove into Oklahoma City late last night, took a violin case out of his automobile and spent three hours finding a hotel room.

At one hotel, filled as were all the others with conventionists and participants in the women's international bowling tournament, the clerk noticed the violin case and inquired:

"What are you, a violinist?"

"Yes," said the man.

"Well, even if you were Rubinoff you wouldn't get a room here."

Rubinoff, the violinist, tucked his $100,000 instrument under the other arm and walked out, finally obtaining accommodations at another hotel.

Britain Unifies Control Of Arms

New Ministry seeks to keep pace with dictator States in munitions race.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 20 — Great Britain—striving mightily to bring its sinews of war up to the point where its demand for peace may ring with an authority equivalent to the might of the dictatorships—today centralized the control of its arms and munitions manufacture.

By establishing a Ministry of Supply, Britain has taken steps to produce the machinery of war at the speed necessary to equip its expanding army. It also has provided the answer to those who have contended that the democracies cannot match the dictatorships in rearming.

Burgin Gets Post

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's announcement of the Ministry of Supply in the House of Commons today included the appointment of Mr. Leslie Burgin to head the new Ministry which will have Cabinet rank. Mr. Burgin, hitherto Minister of Transport, is generally regarded as an interim choice pending wider remodelling of the Cabinet which many observers are predicting.

Sweeping control of the national economy, is indicated in the fact that the new Minister will secure priority for Government orders over purely "normal" business. The new Ministry will take over research, design, experiment, production and inspection duties hitherto conducted under the War Office. It will also control the Royal Ordnance Factories.

The decision to establish a Ministry of Supply, which Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, and other advocates of more vigorous resistance to the fascist advance have been urging for a long while, is regarded as having been forced on the Government by the implications of Britain's new commitments in Eastern Europe.

While supplies for the Navy and the Air Force are understood to be coming forward in ample quantities, those for the Army have been lagging far behind. It is common knowledge that if recruits came forward en masse for the new units which are to be raised under the revised plans for the Army as announced in the House of Commons on March 29, there would not be nearly enough equipment to fit them out.

But it is now realized that even those increases in Army personnel which have raised the manpower of the British land forces to over 850,000—the largest peacetime figure ever known in this country—are totally inadequate if Britain is to be able to carry out the guarantees given to Rumania and Greece and contemplated for other Balkan countries when the proposed "grand peace alliance" is complete.

Compulsory Service

Hence the talk of compulsory military service is growing more insistent. The present Government is pledged by general election promises not to introduce conscription of manpower, whether for industry or the army, in peacetime, and both Labor and Liberal opposition members are still opposed to it. But there is a steadily growing feeling among the rank and file of Government supporters in favor of compulsory peacetime training for able-bodied youths so that Britain's promises to its eastern allies can be fulfilled. Many Government supporters want full conscription and a group of 52 of them set down a motion to that effect yesterday for debate in Parliament. But even the lesser measure would necessitate at least a doubling of the present output of arms and equipment within the shortest possible space of time.

Meanwhile to speed enlistment the War Office announced that the period of enlistment for foreign service in the standing Army had been reduced from six to four years.

Failing another big increase in British land forces, there are grave doubts whether the British guarantees to Rumania, Greece, and other countries will be taken sufficiently seriously. Criticisms already are heard in the Balkans to the effect that Britain does not really mean business as it refuses to adopt conscription. It is a criticism which experts feel is making Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and other countries hold aloof from the anti-aggression front, though their sympathies are overwhelmingly on the anti-aggression side.

Hoare's Speech Recalled

In this connection pointed references are being made to the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, then Foreign Secretary, at Geneva in September, 1935, when he declared categorically that the "League stands, and my country stands with it, for the collective maintenance of the Covenant in its entirety and particularly for the steady and col-

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Britain Unifies Control Of All War Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

lective resistance to all acts of unprovoked aggression."

Relying on that statement Yugoslavia imposed sanctions against Italy with the majority of the League members thereby losing half of the very profitable trade which had been built up in preceding years.

The sequel to British leadership in imposing sanctions at that time, was Britain's acquiescence in the Italian conquest of Ethiopia. It does not encourage the Balkans to hitch their wagons too tightly to the British star in the present condition of the British land forces.

'Dictators' Named

The Government has announced the names of the 13 Commissioners, or regional "dictators" assigned to various sections of England, Scotland, and Wales in accordance with previously announced defense plans. The function of the Commissioners would be to control by almost dictatorial power the several districts in the event of communication with London being disrupted in time of warfare.

Some criticism was voiced in the House of Commons on the fact that seven of the 13 commissioners were in the House of Lords. Among the regional chiefs appointed were Harold Butler, former head of the International Labor Office; Lord Harlech, formerly William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary; Sir Auckland Geddes, former Ambassador to Washington: and Lord Trent, head of Boots, Ltd., a large firm of manufacturing chemists.

Ambassador to Return

Meanwhile the reasons behind the announcement of Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, that Sir Nevile Henderson would return to Berlin as Ambassador to Germany at the end of a short period of leave have become apparent. The reason given in Downing Street is that it is highly inconvenient to keep an embassy going without a head. Having registered its strong disapproval of Germany's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia, the British Government now thinks that the importance of having an Ambassador in Berlin who can talk with Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, on equal terms outweighs other considerations. It is understood that France shares this view and it is therefore planned that Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Germany, should return to Berlin about the same time as Sir Nevile.

Lord Halifax also poured tepid water on the stories which have been rife for some time of impending moves in Spain against Gibraltar and Portugal. As to Gibraltar, the British Government has been sufficiently impressed to keep a couple of extra battalions there instead of letting them continue their voyage to Egypt as previously arranged. They are to stay until the Welsh Guards get to the "Rock" next week.

Portugal's Situation

So far as Portugal is concerned, as long ago as last summer reports were current that Germany wanted to establish a Pan-Iberian Federation in the Peninsula at the end of the Spanish Civil War. These suggestions were not taken very seriously here, as Portugal has a reputation for sturdy independence. But any attempt to force Portugal into such a scheme would bring the Anglo-Portuguese alliance into operation again—a long standing engagement which has been in existence since 1661 and which always has been the basis of relations between the two countries, even during the slight cooling of friendship at the outset of the Spanish Civil War when the Portuguese wholeheartedly sided with Gen. Francisco Franco.

It is to re-emphasize the British bond, moreover, that Dr. Armindo Monterio, the Portuguese Minister to Great Britain, in a speech last night expressed the hope that the future would bring "even more fruitful" collaboration between the two countries.

Meanwhile, coincidentally with Reichsführer Hitler's birthday celebration, which elicited a telegram of congratulations from King George, Germany is inaugurating a strong diplomatic counter offensive in the Balkans to offset the British efforts to build a peace alliance.

In this connection the Italy radio announced last night that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, intends to offer Yugoslavia a firm guarantee of its existing territory on behalf of Italy, Germany, and Hungary in return for Yugoslavia's adhesion to the Anti-Comintern Pact. The offer, it was stated, is to be made officially at a meeting of Italian and Yugoslav Foreign Ministers at Venice on Saturday.

Hungary's Position

Hungary, it appears, is to be compensated for having to forego its claims for the return of Banat—where 200,000 Hungarians are at present citizens of Yugoslavia—by the promise of Transylvania, which today belongs to Rumania. Simultaneously in Berlin Herr von Ribbenthrop was having "friendly" talks with Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, based seemingly on a similar guarantee of Rumanian integrity in return for joining the Axis, though what would happen to Hungary's compensation if both Rumania and Yugoslavia accepted the Italo-German proposals is left unstated.

The basis of the German counter offensive is thus plainly disclosed: If Yugoslavia is cajoled into joining the Axis, but not Rumania, then Hungary will be rewarded with a slice of Rumania. Conversely, if Rumania joins, but not Yugoslavia, Hungary would receive a slice of Yugoslavia. If both countries succumb to the threats of what refusal might entail, then Hungary gets nothing.

A consideration which is causing some concern in the Balkans is the caution displayed by Premier Chamberlain in his references to the Italian seizure of Albania in the House of Commons debate last week. There is now some reason to believe that the British inaction was due, at any rate in part, to the misinformation received from Rome. The decision to recall the Earl of Perth immediately is regarded in diplomatic circles as not unrelated to the dissatisfaction at the handling of the situation immediately before the Italian invasion of Albania.

In any case Lord Perth's retirement raises the delicate question of whether his successor, Sir Percy Loraine, should be accredited to Victor Emmanuel as King of Albania as well as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia. The British Government has strong objections to doing so, but the final decision has not yet been reached.

Sailors Union Hits U.S. Hiring Policy, Threatens Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., April 20 (AP)—Harry Lundeberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, announced the membership had voted 2,703 to 2 for resolutions condemning the Federal Maritime Commission's hiring-hall policy, and threatening strike action in protest. The American Federation of Labor Union assembled in half-day, stop-work meetings April 19.

The Union voted that in "the event the Maritime Commission sends . . . ships around this Coast with dual union crews, that we immediately tie them up and if we are unable to tie them up, that we strike the Coast."

The Maritime Commission had announced it planned to hire crewmen through United State shipping commissioners' registers for four Government-owned ships in the projected new Puget Sound-Oriental service. The Sailors' Union is demanding hiring of all seamen only through union hiring halls.

Hopkins Ruling

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Commerce Department's Bureau of Marine Inspection said Secretary Harry L. Hopkins had ordered the closing of all shipping commissioners' quarters as waiting rooms for seamen seeking maritime employment.

Assurances were given by Mr. Hopkins last week to the Sailors' Union of the Pacific that shipping commissioners' offices "will not be used as hiring halls for anyone."

The Bureau said, however, it saw no conflict between Mr. Hopkins and the Maritime Commission over a Commission announcement that master of Government-owned ships would continue to make crew replacements from shipping commissioners' registers. Names of prospective crew members can be obtained from the registers without going into the waiting rooms.

A bureau official pointed out that even though Mr. Hopkins had ordered the closing of waiting-room facilities which maritime unions regarded as "Government hiring halls," the Department could not prevent the Maritime Commission from using shipping commissioners' registers.

Bonnet Echoes Roosevelt Plea To Bar Military Aggression

PARIS, April 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Georges Bonnett urged all Governments in a plea today to renounce military aggression as suggested in President Roosevelt's message to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini.

Addressing the American Club of Paris, M. Bonnet declared all Governments could accept President Roosevelt's proposal "without losing a single bit of their authority or prestige."

Franco-American "co-operation for peace and human welfare" finds in the American's message "a new base and a new expression," M. Bonnet said. He described the present period in Europe as one of "tension of which everyone senses the gravity."

"Millions of men are mobilized and warships are cruising the seas," the Foreign Minister said. "The peoples' anxiety is growing throughout the world."

"Your President," he added, "has rendered a real service to all in applying to this perilous situation the clarity of his intelligence."

He praised the American President for "not trying to solve at once all the complex international differences at the bottom of the crisis."

With a policy of nonviolence as the starting point, he said, all nations with good will would be rallied together and a certain amount of security could be obtained on which to base broader solutions.

Stating that the President's message had the full support of the French people and Government; he asserted that France, although strong and unafraid, realized that violence "only further complicates problems."

Naval Base

(Continued from Page 1)

mality of a vote, no objection being raised.

The measure authorizes the expenditure during three years of $65,000,000 toward naval developments at 15 different points. The ultimate anticipated cost of the projects is $326,000,000. The more important developments contemplated in the original three-year period are as follows:

Jacksonville, Fla.	$17,000,000
San Juan, P. R.	9,300,000
Kodiak, Alaska	8,750,000
Pensacola, Fla.	5,850,000
Kaneche, T. H.	5,800,000
Midway Island	5,350,000

Other points for lesser development are Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and Wake, Johnston and Palmyra Islands in the Pacific Ocean; Sitka, Alaska, and Tongue Point, Oregon, on the Pacific Coast; Norfolk, Philadelphia and Quonsett Point, Rhode Island, on the Atlantic Coast. The Quonsett Point Project will ultimately be the major North Atlantic naval air base. But the present bill contemplates the expenditure of only $1,000,000 for acquisition of land. Actual development of the air base there is not expected to commence for some years.

The emphasis in the immediate future is to be placed in the Caribbean and mid-Pacific areas. Naval strength is judged weakest in those areas and they are given priority in naval plans.

The bill as finally reported to the Senate by its Naval Affairs Committee and then adopted was minus the $5,000,000 the Navy had asked for harbor dredging and development on Guam.

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'Reigning' Over Seattle's Various Communities

Twenty 'Queens' of the Consolidated South District

At a recent banquet in their honor, Gov. Clarence D. Martin of Washington crowned Miss Sheila McNeil (in center with scepter) "Queen" of the "Queens"

Seattle Honors Its 'Royalty' As Score of 'Queens' Are Dined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Although governed by a Mayor and Council, Seattle is also ruled by "Queens"—several dozen of them. The Mayor and Council govern the metropolis, the "Queens" rule the communities of which the City is made. At a recent celebration of the Consolidated South District, which includes only the southern part of the City, 20 "Queens" were banqueted, and Gov. Clarence D. Martin himself was present to crown one of them, Miss Sheila McNeil, "Queen" of the "Queens."

Topographically and socially the City is made up of communities. Hills, rivers, canals, lakes, and valleys help to give each one its geographical integrity. There are Queen Ann Hill, Beacon Hill and Capital Hill, Laurelhurst on a peninsula on Lake Washington, White Center in a valley south of town, West Seattle, the University District, Ballard, a little Gloucester of fishing interests, Magnolia Bluff, and many more.

Many of these communities have their own newspapers, supported by local advertising and carrying news of intense local interest. Each has its own trading center, its "five-'n-ten," its post office and churches. But the thing which gives it greatest community interest is its commercial or improvement club. Weekly meetings are held by these clubs with speakers on topics from gardening to international affairs. When matters of community interest come up, these centers become virtual town meetings.

In its zeal and loyalty to its own community the local club sometimes becomes a pressure group with demands which are bewildering to those who would balance the City budget. This condition has been greatly improved, and recently through the Co-ordinating Councils of the Juvenile Court, communities have been led to consider the interests of less favored districts above their own. Several of them recently were led to forego their own demands for improved playfields in order that downtown districts might be provided with lighted play spots for evening play. These groups are local but not static. There is a constant interchange of speakers from other districts and visits from the Mayor and Council.

Each year each district elects a "Queen." And for the ensuing year these "Queens of Democracy" rule over functions with grace and dignity. They are high school girls, chosen not alone for prettiness but for all-around good graces. At the recent banquet last year's "Queen Ethel" of the South District had a seat between the Governor and Mayor Arthur B. Langlie. This year's "Queen Sheila" wore ermine.

Duce Uses Peace Text As Reply to Roosevelt

By the Associated Press

Rome, April 20

Premier Mussolini's broadcast speech today before a committee on organization of the 1942 Rome Universal Exposition constituted a reply to President Roosevelt's peace proposals. He said:

This solemn meeting of ours on Capitoline Hills is the first act of a great mobilization. Let not the few, the many, the too many who beyond the frontier abandon themselves to hysteria of comment be alarmed at the sound of this word. It refers to a civil, pacific mobilization without arms outside of those used in the labor of 15,000 workers. It refers to the beginning of systematic effort and to co-ordination of all national energies in order that the World Exposition of 1942 may be worthy of the Rome of Fascist Italy, and of the title of "The Olympiad of Civilization" with which it has been announced to the world.

If we had any intention of lighting the fuse, if we were cherishing obscure aggressive designs we would not be dedicating ourselves, as we are doing, to work of such vast proportions—that of organizing a World Exposition. Nor would we have invited other nations to take part in it. Many of these in accepting our invitation have shown that they share our ideas concerning the development of events.

Program of Work

If in spite of the storm clouds which pile up on the horizon we have dared to work, and are continuing to work with alacrity, this should be considered a promising indication that we do not intend to attack anyone, and that we want instead to continue our work. It is therefore absolutely unjust and unjustifiable from any point of view to attempt to place nations of the Axis on the seat of the accused.

No less absurd is the proposal of reciprocal guarantees lasting 10 years which do not take into account the pyramidal errors of geography into which individuals have fallen who have not even the most rudimentary knowledge of European affairs.

As for the proposed expansive conference in which the United States would limit itself effectively to its customary role of distant spectator, experience gives us some bitter lessons on this score; namely that the greater the number of conferees the more certainty there is of failure.

Peace and Collaboration

Whether or not any reply is sent to the well-known message I cannot pass up this occasion to reaffirm that the policy of Rome and of the Axis is a policy inspired by the criterions of peace and of collaboration, of which Germany and Italy have given many concrete proofs.

It is therefore time to reduce to silence the sowers of panic, anticipators of catastrophes, professional fatalists who often cover with a great banner their fear, their insensate hatred, or defense of their more or less inadmissible interests.

We however do not allow ourselves to be impressed by press campaigns or convivial vociferations, or by messiah-like messages, because we have a tranquil conscience and we have both men and means to defend the peace of all, along with our own.

The Exposition of 1942

The Universal Exposition of Rome is to be a consecration of all efforts which all civilized people make along the path of progress, and not only material progress.

Every Italian must meel himself personally engaged from today onward. The Italian part in 1942 Exposition is destined to remain throughout the centuries in buildings which will have proportions of St. Peter's and the Coliseum.

You who will today visit the area of the three fountains (Exposition Grounds) will have an idea of the vastness of the work which has been undertaken, which, thanks to the constructive fervor of the contractors and workers, will be completed even before three years have elapsed.

I am certain that you will derive from your visit an absolutely enthusiastic impression. Everything will be dominated by a gigantic Roman arch which we like to think of as a symbol of human will extended in its effort to realize peace on a great and truly indestructible basis of justice which reconciles its iron laws with those of light.

National Labor Board Power A Major Issue Before Congress

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20 — The sweeping discretionary power of the Labor Board to adjudicate for itself intensely bitter industrial struggles is the center of interest and attack in the testimony of J. Warren Madden, Chairman of the Board, in continuous hearings before Congress.

Mr. Madden began evidence before a House committee today after two days' steady testimony before a Senate committee. He starts up again before the Senate committee Monday. Congress shows a real interest in getting at the bottom of Labor Board problems, and the hearings are presenting some of the most unusual curiosity and scenes that Washington has experienced in a long time.

The law gives the Labor Board far-reaching discretionary power—that is the essence of Mr. Madden's testimony. Congress wants to know whether this is a wise thing. Should the law itself specify rules or is it necessary to give leeway to the Board? The National Association of Manufacturers wants the Board changed, and the law changed as well. It proposes a new Board, with representatives of employers, employees, and the public.

Distrusts Board

The American Federation of Labor distrusts the present board. It would substitute a five-man group for the present three-man board. Congressional committees are obviously paying more attention to the Federation proposals than to the manufacturers' "nullifying" amendments sponsored by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. Ultimately, hostility to Wagner Act operation may find expression, not in changes in the law but in the Board's membership, to attempt to direct existing discretionary power into another field.

Mr. Madden is a plausible witness, who succeeds in putting many of the accusations against the board, brought in specific instances by questioners, in a new light. He agrees that the bulk of employers of the country, if polled, would prefer an A. F. of L. union to the Congress for Industrial Organization. He refuses to discuss why this is so but it is apparently due to the greater C. I. O. militancy. A good deal of attention has been given to the board's power to void contracts written by an employer with a specific union. It has been shown that a great many more federation contracts have been voided than those with C. I. O.

Collusive Contracts

Why is this done? Mr. Madden told questioners that many of these contracts are collusive. That is, the employer decides he wants a weak or docile union, and to forestall a possible strike—let us say by a C. I. O. affiliate—hastily signs up with a Federation group which may not represent the majority. If the Board's discretion to void such contracts is abolished, Mr. Madden argues, it will only mean greater labor strife in the long run.

Should the Board have the right to delay elections? That is another sample question sharply asked of witness. Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana points to a case where the Board has refused for months to hold an election in his State, although employers and the A. F. of L. leaders demand it. Mr. Madden recalls threats, strikes and physical violence against the C. I. O. group in the region. To hold an election now would be unfair to the intimidated group, he declares.

Senator Ellender interjects that he hopes the C. I. O. will never get a foothold in Louisiana. Mr. Madden makes no reply. Later he says a cooling-off period is essential in such instances. Here again it is a question of the discretionary authority of the board. It is a sample of the argument before the committee.

Peru Prepares for Election With New Premier at Helm

The News

LIMA, Peru, April 20 (AP)—Premier Ernesto Montagne, followed by Members of his Cabinet, resigned last night, and a new Cabinet was organized by Señor Montagne's Finance Minister, Manuel Ugarteche, to be sworn in today.

Señor Montagne, Premier for five years, resigned to be a candidate in the general election next Oct. 20. The Constitution requires resignation of officeholders six months before election if they wish to run for the Senate or Chamber of Deputies.

Earlier in the day President Benavides promulgated laws calling for a plebiscite June 18 to pass on proposed constitutional changes which would concentrate wider powers in the President.

Señor Ugarteche kept the Finance portfolio in the new Government. Enrique Goytizolo was named Minister of Foreign Affairs; Diomedes Arias Schreiber, Interior; Jose Felix Aramburu, Justice; Col. Felipe de la Barra, War; Hector Boza, Public Works; Capt. Roque Saldias, Navy and Aviation; Oscar Arrus, Education, and Guillermo Lamenara, Public Health and Social Welfare.

The new Cabinet included three new Ministers, Señors Goytizolo, Aramburu, and Arras. The others held the same portfolios in the Montagne Cabinet.

The constitutional changes proposed by President Benavides would strip the legislative branch of much of its present functions and extend the Chief Executive's term from five to six years.

Voting in the plebiscite is to be compulsory, with penalties for failure to participate, but will not be secret.

The changes would abolish minority representation in Congress and lengthen the terms of Senators and Deputies from five to six years. A three-fifths majority would be necessary for passage of any law vetoed by the President.

Other provisions would make it easier for Congress to vest authority in the President between sessions and would give Congress less authority to check acts of the President or his Ministers.

Under the proposals a new Congress and President would be inaugurated Dec. 8, 1939, to serve until July 28, 1945.

Trends in the Americas

By a Staff Writer of *The Christian Science Monitor*

Peru gingerly enters upon the path to another election, with checks and balances to make sure democracy does not get out of hand.

The plebiscite just called for June 18, to pass on Constitutional changes worked out by the Benavides Administration, has the fatal flaw of not being secret. Peru's executive Government believes it has educated the people so they will vote rightly, but apparently doesn't trust what might be done in the privacy of secret balloting places.

Yet any return to the outward forms of representative government in Peru will be clear gain, and so is to be welcomed. For three years Peru, not unlike France in recent weeks, has vested decree power in the Executive, while the Legislature has adjourned.

Social Benefits Extended

Peru's Congress as reconstituted would have the merit of again enlivening the halls of the handsome but neglected Congress Hall where the recent Pan American Conference was held. But it is plain in Peru's first official indication of the political future that Congress is to be distinctly subordinated to the Executive.

Extension of the Presidential term from five to six years reflects the growing emphasis on Executive powers in several Latin American countries. The present is by no means worse than the past in this respect, for Latin American Presidents have traditionally clung to authority. As a curb on this tendency, most of the Constitutions forbid re-election. There have been many ingenious devices for getting around that.

President Benavides has announced his intention of retiring. His present three-year lease of authority began when the 1936 elections were canceled because the Apra Party, a socially revolutionary group organized internationally, was winning through a dummy candidate. This was ruled unconstitutional, and General Benavides was summoned to carry on by the Constituent Assembly, which then dissolved itself.

Since then, the Benavides Government has sought to win the masses with popular kitchens, housing, and social reforms. Dr. Carlos Concha, retiring Foreign Minister, told the writer in Lima last December that the Government believed the people were nearly ready for an election without revolutionary violence. Now the election is definitely on the way, with safeguards.

In Other Countries

Brazil, the other South American country where Congress is conspicuously closed, gives no present indication of return toward more representative rule.

Nicaragua in Central America has recently extended the term of President Anastasio Somoza for eight years. His first term, four years, began on Jan. 1, 1937. Extention to a foreseeable total of 12 years occurred through the familiar device of a vote by the Constituent Assembly. The regular Congress provided for in the Constitution as drafted Feb. 4 will not meet until later. Then the President's term is to be six years.

Meanwhile, President Somoza, youthful, immaculate in his khaki uniform and Sam Browne belt, presides until May 1, 1947, in the Moorish atmosphere of the Presidential Mansion atop a hill overlooking the city and lake of Managua. He is about to leave for a visit to President Roosevelt in Washington.

Roland Hall Sharp

Cash for Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has asked Congress for an additional $100,000 to run the Wage and Hour Administration for the remainder of this fiscal year which ends June 30.

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Non-Japanese Ships in China Beset by Port and Bank Costs

Inside China
Fourth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TSINGTAO—There is a saying among foreigners in China that the Japanese conception of the "open door" is a door open for Japanese to come in—and for foreigners to go out.

The process of crowding out, or at least discrminating against, foreign trading and shipping interests is most visible in such North China ports as Tientsin, Chefoo and Tsingtao. Tsingtao is perhaps as good a place as any in which to study the practical workings of the "new order in East Asia," to quote the phrase which Japanese officials like to use when the question of the open door is raised.

The Japanese ship on which I am traveling from Dairen to Shanghai pulled up at the dock in Tsingtao without the slightest delay or difficulty. But well out in the harbor one can see several vessels flying the British flag. These are not permitted to come up to the docks, must pay exorbitant lighterage charges and discharge their passengers under circumstances of great inconvenience and even danger on stormy days.

This is far from being the sole discrimination which is exercised against British ships in Japanese controlled ports. Examination is delayed, with the result that the British ship is sometimes delayed in port for 24 hours. There will be a mysterious shortage of coolies when it is a question of loading or unloading British ships.

The moral which all this is unquestionably designed to point is, that if one wishes to reach one's destination promptly or to get one's cargo through in reasonable time, it is advisable to patronize Japanese ships.

In spite of all these discriminations and pinpricks, the British coastal shipping companies are continuing to operate at a profit. They are picking up much of the cargo that was formerly carried in Chinese vessels, now swept from the sea by the Japanese blockade.

Exchange Requirements

A more serious handicap for foreign traders of all nationalities is the system of trade and exchange control which the Japanese military and naval authorities and the dependent Chinese regime which has been set up under Japanese auspices are enforcing. Conditions at Tsingtao were singled out for mention in the first American note on the open door issue.

Foreign firms cannot obtain export permits unless they sell their foreign currency bills of exchange for Federal Reserve banknotes (the new Japanese sponsored currency in North China) at the official rate of exchange, which has been arbitrarily fixed at par with the Japanese yen, at about 3.50 to the dollar. But in the free market the Federal Reserve currency has a value of about six to the dollar; indeed it is at a small discount, compared with the Chinese nationalist currency. Consequently the foreign businessman who has spent roughly 60,000 Chinese dollars is placed in the position of being able to receive for it only about $35,000.

Obviously business could not be carried on under such conditions; and the normal export trade through Tsingtao, already diminished by shortage of rolling stock and by guerrilla activities in the interior, dried up or was diverted to Tientsin, where the existence of the British and French Concessions has made it impossible, as yet, for the Japanese to enforce exchange control.

The Japanese then relaxed their control, by conceding that foreign firms which sold their export bills of exchange at the fixed rate might purchase foreign currency at the same rate, in order to finance imports. But this arrangement has not proved satisfactory, because few foreign firms are qualified to function as both export and import concerns. So a recent message to a financial journal in Shanghai from Tsingtao reads as follows:

"A couple of hundred tons of peanuts have been sold, but otherwise no transactions have taken place. While business of Japanese firms to and from their homeland is booming, orders from Europe and America have fallen off almost entirely."

German-Built Harbor Town

Outwardly this port, solidly and pleasantly built by the Germans, who obtained the first foreign concession here, and blessed with a picturesque background of hills and with one of the pleasantest climates in China, presents a very calm and orderly aspect. The many Japanese shops, all sealed up when I last visited Tsingtao, then still in Chinese possession, in the autumn of 1937, are all reopened, and a Japanese bus service has been installed. The number of Japanese residents has increased from 16,000 before the war to 21,000.

The Japanese occupation of Tsingtao was very orderly, according to the testimony of foreign residents, and there is little evidence of strain or tension on the part of the Japanese garrison at the present time. The approaches to the city are quite loosely guarded; evidently there is little fear of guerrilla raids. A considerable number of the Japanese troops which took part in the Canton expedition were first concentrated at Tsingtao. When they departed, the city was left almost bare of troops, but the Japanese control remained undisturbed.

Travelers in the interior of Shantung and the adjacent province of Kiangsu report occasional evidences of guerrilla activity in derailed cars and bridges which have been blown up. But the Japanese forces do not seem to have sustained any serious blows in this historic province of Confucius. Peasants are being enrolled to guard the railways, with some measure of success. Japan's old aspiration, which figured so prominently in the Versailles Peace Conference, to dominate the Shantung peninsula, now seems in a fair way of being realized.

Another excellent observation point for the open door that is gradually swinging shut is Tientsin, commercial metropolis of North China. Here the pressure to which foreign interests are being subjected is vividly symbolized in a ring of guards which the Japanese have thrown about the small area of the foreign Concessions. Foreigners are not molested in going in and out of the Concession area; but Chinese are held up and searched, with the result that there is terrific congestion on the International Bridge which connects the French with the Japanese Concession.

The Japanese military authorities explain this measure as a means of guarding against terrorist attacks, which, as they maintain, are often plotted by Chinese who live in the foreign Concessions. Among foreigners, however, there is a suspicion that the Japanese designs are more far-reaching, that it is proposed to make the life of the foreigner as uncomfortable as possible until the Concession authorities yield on such points as giving the Japanese a share in the policing of the Concessions and surrendering to the Japanese-sponsored regime some 40,000,000 Chinese dollars worth of silver, the property of the Chinese Nationalist Government, which is deposited in a bank in the French Concession.

There is certainly something of an attempt by the Japanese to boycott the foreign Concessions. Japanese firms are encouraged to move out of these districts and to establish quarters in the Japanese Concession. There are persistent rumors that the Japanese will transfer the Tientsin customshouse to Japanese controlled territory. This would make possible the type of stringent trade and exchange control which the Japanese Army would like to establish in North China.

Meanwhile, the customs figures show a noteworthy gain in Japanese trade, which practically trebled during the seven months, January-July, 1938, as against the corresponding period in 1937, while the trade of other countries fell by about 20 per cent. Among the causes of this decline were the confusion in the interior, the shortage of rolling stock and systematic preferences accorded to Japanese merchandise.

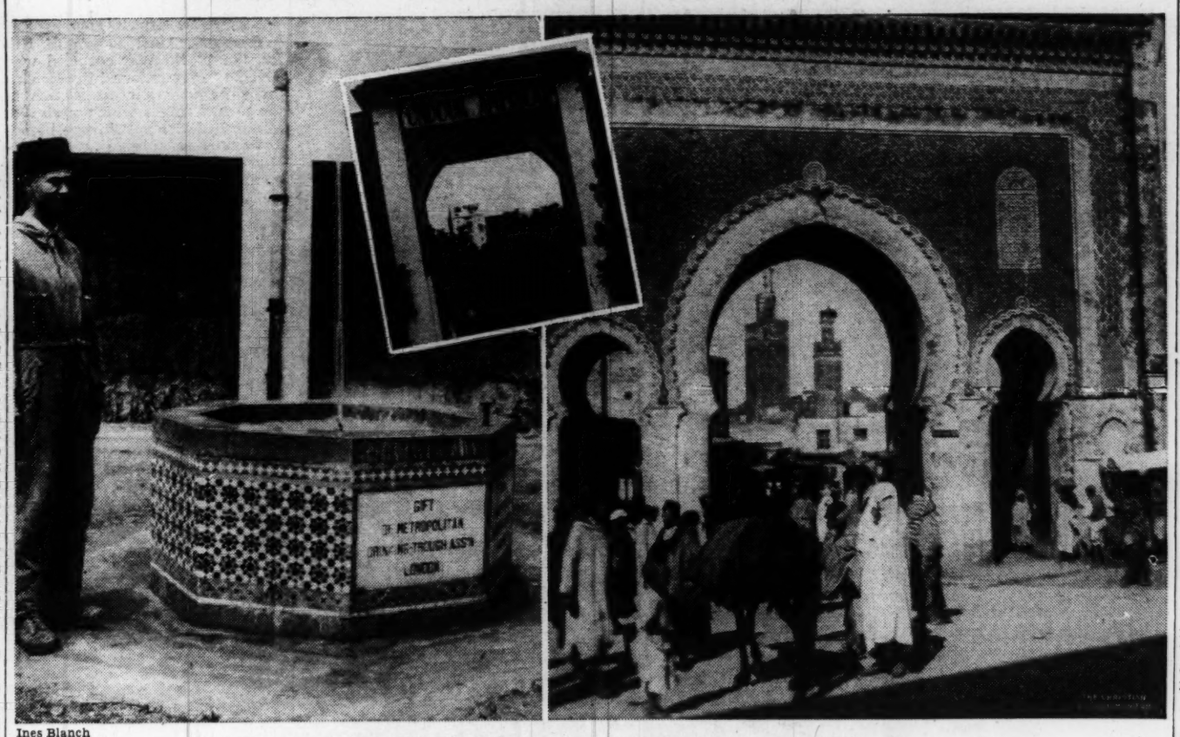
British Coal Mining Prospers

Trade discriminations and currency control are probably most marked in North China, because it is here that Japan is most firmly entrenched. But there are serious grievances in other parts of China, notably the prolonged military occupation of the most industrialized regions of Shanghai, the nonpayment of interest on the bonds of railways which are being operated by the Japanese Army, the closing to the navigation of foreign vessels of the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers and the nonremittance of funds from the customs receipts (all China's main ports are now under Japanese occupation) to cover the service of Chinese bonds held by foreigners.

Against this general picture of gloom on the part of the foreign trader, one may set a few favorable facts. The Kailan Mining Administration, a British coal mining corporation in North China, has made a large profit and is expanding operations under the stimulus of a large Japanese demand for coal. American sales to Manchukuo exceeded all previous records, reaching a figure of 79,142,527 Manchukuo dollars for the first nine months of 1938, as against 57,523,125 dollars in 1937 and 23,735,307 dollars in 1936. This is undoubtedly attributable largely to heavy war purchases.

Broadly speaking, it seems certain that if Japan retains and extends its present domination of China's ports, foreign countries can, apart from such supplies as may be sent through Indo-China and Burma, do business with China only on Japan's terms. Japanese are quite sincerely convinced that China will advance under their tutelage to a point where foreign trade with China will increase. Most foreigners are skeptical on this point. Meantime the question what foreign governments propose to do, or can do about the swinging shut of the open door, remains to be answered.

Moroccan Animals Come Into Their Own



Ines Blanch

Generous Friends Provide Water and Care for Beasts of Burden

This trough at Fez was presented by the Metropolitan Drinking-Trough Association, London. The inset shows the entrance to the American Hospital for animals, founded by Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop. Through the gateway of Bab Bou Jeloud at right pours a steady stream of traffic.

Moroccan Owners of Animals Instructed in Proper Care

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FEZ, French Morocco—Right to take charge of any animal found needing care and to inspect all native stables in this market town has been won by the American Animal Center, here, known as the Fondouk Americain.

Lack of education has led to much mistreatment of animals in Morocco. But now things are changing, thanks to the French "Grammont Laws" for the protection of animals, which have been in force in Morocco since 1933, and, in particular, to the establishment of animal clinics in most of the big cities.

Fez is advanced in this respect, thanks largely to American help. There are more pack animals in Fez than in any other city in Morocco owing to its position in the center of a prosperous agricultural district. The Fondouk Americain was founded in 1929 through the generosity of an American, Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop, who had often visited Fez and was appalled by the way animals were treated there. She provided the money for the land and building as a memorial to her mother, also a great lover of animals.

Since 1933, the Pasha of Fez has been the Honorary President of the Fondouk, which has added considerably to its prestige in the eyes of the natives. The work is directed by a committee of nonresident Americans, who hold their meeting as far away as New York. It is maintained almost entirely by voluntary funds, and, with the exception of an American secretary, the staff is entirely composed of natives, who have received a thorough training.

There is accommodation for about 125 pack animals, and the Fondouk is usually full. The place is well kept and organized.

When animals are returned, their owners receive strict instructions on their care.

They are taught to unharness the animals as soon as their work is done, and on no account to overload them. Whips loaded with flints and bits of iron are now illegal and can be confiscated.

The police authorities of Fez have been so impressed by the work which has been done that they have given the personnel the right to remove to the Fondouk any animal they find to be mistreated. It was also at their suggestion that the scope of the work was further increased and the staff given power to inspect the 70 native stables in the town. This work requires a great deal of tact, as the laborers, who come in from the country, sleep in the stable with their beasts and pay so much per head, and the landlords naturally resent losing any money through having the animals removed.

It is chiefly pack animals that are treated, but dogs are attended to as well, if necessary, and any that are taken to the Municipal Pound, close by, are fed.

Brake to End Train Jerks In Shorter Stop Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 20—A new type of railroad brake, designed to bring high-speed trains to a smooth, comfortable stop within 2,500 feet to 3,000 feet from 100 miles an hour, about half the distance now required, is hailed among railroad officials as an important contribution to safe high-speed train operation, according to Edward G. Budd, President of Budd Wheel Company, manufacturers of streamlined speedsters.

"Since the beginning of high-speed operation, and particularly since the development of the so-called 'streamlined' train," Mr. Budd said, "we have felt the need for a more efficient brake which not only would decelerate trains more effectively, but would do so with a minimum of noise and discomfort to passengers. We are convinced this is the answer to that problem."

The brake eliminates the century-old principle of a metal "shoe" pressing against the rim or tread of the wheel. Instead the engineers have patterned the new brake somewhat on those used in automobiles in that a composition shoe is used. This shoe exerts pressure upon an air-cooled disk or drum, mounted on the axle inside the wheel to bring the train to a rapid, but smooth stop.

Fins attached to the disks work much like an electric fan to quickly throw off heat generated in the braking operation. Special control devices automatically prevent the wheels from sliding when the brakes are applied suddenly. "Flat wheels," bugaboo of railroad men, are eliminated. Wheels and braking mechanism no longer will get red hot on long grades.

The new brake was developed in the Budd laboratories under direction of C. L. Eksergian, chief engineer, who has devoted many years of research to the development of wheels and braking systems, in automotive and other fields.

The first complete train equipped with the new brakes is the "General Pershing" Zephyr, of the Burlington Lines.

Immigrants Who Honor U. S. Are Honored in Turn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—Three distinguished American citizens of foreign birth—David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College, and Albin Polasek, head of the Department of Sculpture of the Chicago Art Institute—today stand honored by the National Institute of Immigrant Welfare. Scrolls of honor were presented to the three for "significant contributions to American life," at the annual dinner of the Institute at the Biltmore Hotel here last night.

William Allen White, nationally known Editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, principal speaker at the ceremonies, declared that, although the United States was no Utopia, Americans should not look to foreign "isms" for a solution of this country's problems.

"With 10,000,000 idle poor and and more or less than a 1,000,000 rich all living upon the income of the thrifty, provident, diligent middle-class, we have much to do before we can brag that we have established here a land of pure delight," Mr. White said, "but we do have, for all our faults and shortcomings, a land where freedom still abides. In our United States today, with all our social, political and economic inequities, we still have a high living standard for more of our people than any other nation offers its citizens."

Mr. Carnoff, born in Minsk, Russia, held that America still offers the incentives and rewards to the pioneering spirit. Dr. Neilson, a native of Scotland, denounced efforts of "some countries" to retain allegiance of naturalized Americans. Mr. Polasek, a native of the Carpathian Mountains of Moravia voiced gratitude to the United States for the opportunities it had offered him.

Leifur Magnusson, President of the Institute, presided and made the presentations.

The awards were selected by a committee headed by James G. McDonald, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Other members of the Committee were Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University; Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Director of the Institute of International Education; Dr. John H. Finley, Editor Emeritus of the New York Times, and Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, Editor of The Forum.

Minton Named Party Whip

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Democrats elected Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana as party whip April 19. Senator Minton succeeds the late Senator James Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois.

D. A. R. Opposes Opening Door Wide to Refugees From Isms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Change in the immigration laws of the United States to permit admission of refugees from totalitarian nations was unanimously opposed by the Daughters of the American Revolution at their 48th Continental Congress here today.

The Society passed and applauded a resolution urging that "in the pressure and necessities of the day no step be taken to break down legal requirements for admission to the United States."

Such measures "as may be advisable for relief of oppressed peoples," the resolution added, "should be carried out within the law."

In another resolution, the Daughers reiterated their support for legislation requiring registration and fingerprinting of aliens.

Control Military Organizations

Without mentioning by name the German-American Bund, the Silver Shirts, nor any of the other military groups with ties in foreign lands, they went on record in favor of "the purpose of legislation to regulate the formation and activities of private military forces in the United States."

Other resolutions in the second series, presented to the Congress by Miss Emeline Street of New Haven, Conn., touched on intersociety matters, levying 32 cents per capita on chapter members for support of D. A. R. activities in the coming year and transferring $1,300 to the newly-established endowment fund.

Peace Resolution

At the conclusion of Miss Street's report, Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, former President General, presented a resolution from the floor—an unusual procedure at D. A. R. Congresses. "As all the world is thinking of peace," she said, "I move that the committee be instructed to bring in a resolution commending all constructive efforts to promote peace." Her motion was adopted mid applause.

A scene reminiscent of the days when the D. A. R. was raising funds for Constitution Hall took place when Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., Honorary President-General, went into her former money-raising role to raise virtually the entire $25,000 necessary to equip the new archives room to be established at D. A. R. headquarters. "We must have a dozen ceiling lights at $10 each," Mrs. Magna cried. "Who will bid $10 for ceiling lights?" In a flash she had the money. And so the fund mounted.

Describing Americanization work of the D. A. R. in various states Mrs. John Y. Richardson of Portland, Ore., told the women, "While our society stands four-square for restricted immigration, we recognize a grave responsibility because of the fact that 10,000,000 aliens have legally entered our country in the past 12 years and of that number only 4,000,000 are now naturalized citizens. If these aliens are to remain in America, it is our first duty to Americanize them and assist in absorbing them in our national blood stream."

Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins of Lisbon, N. H., reported that 303,140 D. A. R. citizenship manuals had been distributed in the last year. English and Italian language manuals led, and a gain for the German edition in recent months brought it to third place, she said. Activities of 3,254 Junior American Citizens Clubs organized by the D. A. R. were described by Miss Eleanor Greenwood of Pepperell, Mass.

Rewriting History Urged

Rewriting of American history in order to adequately describe the interrelations of the cultures of North and South America was proposed to the Congress by Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State.

"As a matter of fact," he declared, "there was a marked divergency between the developing civilizations of our several countries, but the separation never was as complete as some of our histories have suggested."

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Hungry Children — Drawing by Kathe Kollwitz

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We have made arrangements with the French authorities to remove children from the concentration camps and take them into our colonies. It costs 30 cents a day or $9 a month to maintain one child.

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Drought Slows Water at Dam And Sends Mexicans Off Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Effort is being made by the Mexican Government to maintain one of its chief agricultural and irrigation projects, centered about the Don Martin Dam in the State of Nuevo León. Dry times have reduced the region to a condition which necessitates Government relief, costing 100,000 pesos monthly. Insufficient water, the gravest problem of Mexico, has caused collapse of a project designed to open production and repatriate Mexicans who had emigrated to the United States.

Upon completion of the great dam, intended to irrigate 115,000 acres, hundreds of Mexican families were brought back to farm the lands which produced cotton, wheat, corn, and sesame. But four years of drought have reduced the water supply in the dam so that the present season's crops have been planted on only 750 acres, which have been irrigated by river water, pumped by diesel engines. One half of the 38,000 residents of the community have emigrated to other districts, or have returned to the United States with their American-born children; and one third of all businesses existing at the model Ciudad Anahuac in 1938 have failed.

Water Pumped

Electric power, which was to have been produced in abundance for the entire region, is now derived only from a diesel plant and is limited to lighting the city, pumping water for a small area, and supplying the Government's experimental farm. Another serious outcome has been the destruction of from 10 to 12 per cent of the arable land by deposits of alkali and other concentrates carried over the land by waters from the dam.

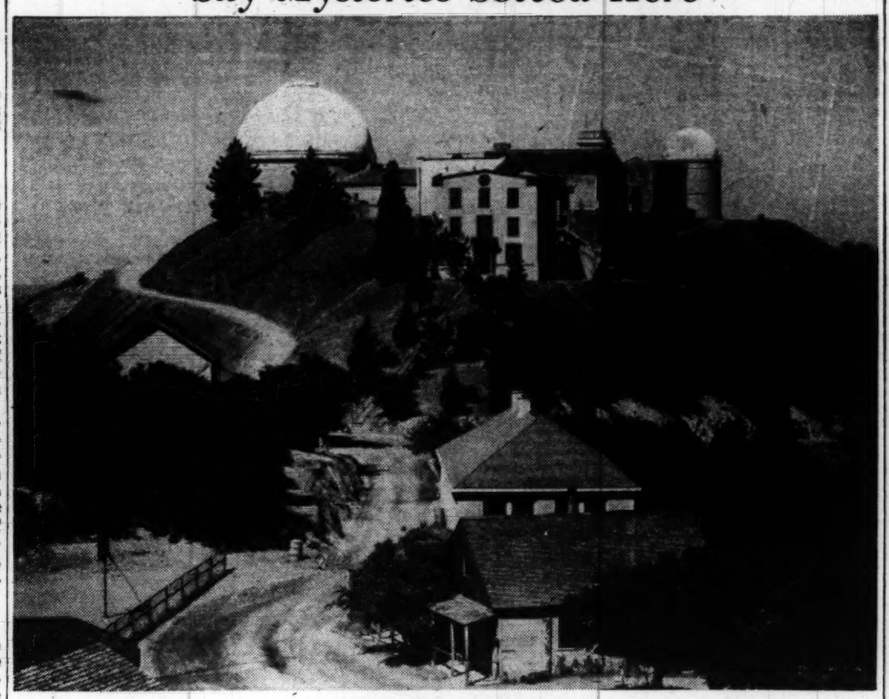
Despite these unfavorable results, the Government has continued to subsidize the development in the hope that the region may yet be made productive when sufficient rainfall comes to fill the dam and furnish irrigation. Relief is being paid to the remaining inhabitants in an effort to keep them in the district until the water problem is solved.

Seeds Tested

The 350-acre experimental farm continues to operate under the supervision of a Mexican agricultural engineer graduated from the University of California. Here tests are made to find the best sesame, corn, cotton and wheat seed for the district, and information is given to the farmers of the region to enable them to continue operating. One step which has been taken is to reduce the arable ground from 115,000 to 76,000 acres, in order to conserve water. Residents from the condemned land are being moved to other districts.

The National Bank of Agricultural Credit continues to operate in the district, financing as best it can the reduced operations. Among the loans which it makes are those for purchasing cotton seed, almost all of which comes from the United States, and which must be certified by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is estimated that purchases of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 of cotton seed are made by the Mexican Government from the United States annually.

Sky Mysteries Solved Here



Lick Observatory
Main group of buildings, viewed from the east

Safest Workers In Mines Share In Rugby Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — A novel method of promoting safety in mines has been adopted by a colliery company here.

Men over 18 years employed underground who have been free from accidents for a period of four months are to have their names put forward for a draw which is to take place on April 28. Two names are to be drawn from each colliery, and tickets received by the successful ones, will entitle them to attend the Rugby League Cup Final in London.

A similar draw has been arranged for those under 18, and the successful miners are to spend a week in camp at Filey. To qualify for this draw a boy must not have had an accident from Jan. 1 to June 30, nor must he have lost any time through voluntary absenteeism.

Monetary awards are also to be made to men who have not had an accident over varying periods.

Giant Eyes Turn to Giant Star

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LICK OBSERVATORY, Calif.—A giant star with a surface area theoretically estimated at 10,000,000 times that of our sun, but with its mass so transparent that a companion star shines through it, is being studied by astronomers of Lick Observatory, calculations of its existence and size having been made by Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis.

It is Epsilon Aurigae, which for centuries was believed to be a single star. In 1821 it was noted that it did not shine with normal brightness. Following this lead, the German astronomer, Schmidt, watched it for many years and noticed that in 1848 it mysteriously grew dimmer again. Then in three other years it became faint—1875, 1902, and 1929. The phenomenon, occurring every 27 years, finally led to the discovery that as the star swung around its orbit, it was being obscured periodically by a tremendously larger companion, an infrared, gaseous mass, so nebulous that it could not be photographed, and so large that the size could be calculated only indirectly. No other double star has ever been known to show the same characteristics as Epsilon Aurigae.

Now it has been determined, purely theoretically, that the larger star has a density approximately 1,000,000,000,000 times less than that of the sun, or about a million times less than the density of ordinary air. It has likewise been determined that the smaller star would shine even more brightly through the other, were it not that the atmosphere of the larger star is ionized by the radiations from its companions much as the sun ionizes the upper atmosphere of the earth. This ionization establishes an atmass of the larger star which dims the smaller in transit, much as the mospheric film, unrelated to the light of a candle would be dimmed behind a giant soap bubble.

Map of India Shows New Political Units

DELHI (AP)—A new map of India, on a scale of 50 miles to the inch, showing all the changes brought about by the introduction of the Government of India Act, has been issued.

The Act involved the establishment of new Provinces and regrouping of States into different political divisions which made all previous maps of India out of date.

Trade Co-op for Democracies?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Systematic organization of economic resources and methods of trade for defense purposes is advocated in a booklet published by Harold Macmillan, under the title of "Economic Aspects of Defense."

Mr. Macmillan, a Conservative Member of Parliament, declares that whereas the democracies are accustomed to think of war as an affair of the future, the fact is that a form of war already has begun and that there is a danger of the democracies being defeated without a shot fired. The war that is in progress, he says, is on the economic front and if the position is to be saved it is necessary to organize this front without delay.

In this connection, Mr. Macmillan advocates grouping all exporters in co-operative selling organizations so as to eliminate competition between British producers in foreign markets and to enable them to act as single units for each trade. Importers, he says, should also be organized to prevent competitive buying and to enable the available funds to be used in the national interest.

To achieve these ends he holds that an authoritative foreign trade organization should be established to co-ordinate all the branches of foreign trade including finance and foreign lending and to work out a coherent national policy.

Mr. Macmillan sees in the rigidity of trade union rules governing the employment of labor an obstacle to the introduction of his plan. He thinks, however, that "if action were taken to induce, or where necessary to compel, capital to obey the national will and to serve the national interest, then it would be justifiable and possible to require that unemployed labor should be trained and utilized for suitable employment." He adds that provided it is "made clear that the purpose of our effort was to defend peace and democracy there is no doubt that the voluntary co-operation of workers' organizations would be obtained."

Linked to this proposal, Mr. Macmillan puts forward a plea for the establishment of a ministry of supply to deal with "the special problem of armament production and both military and civilian defense supplies."

New Mexican-Italian Deal: Rayon for Oil

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico has concluded a second major oil barter deal with Italy, it was learned April 19 in authoritative quarters, arranging to exchange an estimated $2,500,000 worth of petroleum for rayon yarn and machinery.

About $2,000,000 worth of the oil will be bartered for the rayon yarn. Machinery to be exchanged for the remaining $500,000 in oil has not been classified. Oil shipments under the deal are to start in June at the rate of about 30,000 tons a month. The oil will be loaded in Italian ships at Minatitlan and Tampico.

Severe curtailment of American, Japanese and Dutch rayon yarn exports to Mexico is predicted in some quarters as a result of the deal with Italy. Informed sources said Mexico would get a total of about 3,600,000 kilograms (7,938,000 pounds) of Italian yarn.

The first oil barter deal between Mexico and Italy, negotiated several months ago, involved $3,000,000 worth of oil for three tankers now being built in Italy.

Hitler Parades Big Army in Birthday Fete

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, April 20—Adolf Hitler, the World War corporal who became "augmentor of the Reich," today paraded a cross section of the armed might which gave him mastery of Central Europe before distinguished foreign guests attending the celebration of his 50th birthday.

It was the largest military review ever witnessed in Berlin.

Forty thousand soldiers, tanks, motorized equipment, and artillery passed by in a parade which lasted 4½ hours while air squadrons roared overhead.

Shortly before the parade started, Herr Hitler became an honorary citizen of the Free City of Danzig, receiving the citizenship papers from the hands of Albert Förster, National Socialist District Leader of the Free City.

There had been rumors that Danzig, German territory before the World War, might be a birthday present for the Führer but Herr Hitler received only the honorary citizenship. The presentation was made in the Reich's Chancellery.

Called an "Obvious Duty"

"Granting of this honorary citizenship," Herr Förster told Herr Hitler, "is regarded as nothing more than the obvious duty of every Danziger who for the last 20 years in this German outpost at the mouth of the Vistula River has held tenaciously to his German culture."

The document read: "To Adolf Hitler, Leader of the German people, the Senate of the Free City of Danzig has presented honorary citizenship in imperishable thankfulness for his work in the spiritual and national rejuvenation of the German people and as an eternal sign of blood relationship of Danzig with the German people."

Features of the parade were mammoth new types of long range air defense artillery, emphasis on motorized artillery, and development of air defense units.

The grimmest engines of war, however, were seen with the passage of a regiment of heaviest artillery.

Then came four immense pieces of artillery, apparently 10-inch guns. Each was carried on five trucks for the mount and mechanism and one for the gun barrel. There was only one of these supercannon in last year's parade.

Parade Reviewed From Tribune

Herr Hitler, surrounded by his closest collaborators, attentively reviewed the entire parade from a canopied tribune erected along the "Avenue of Splendor."

Spectators woundered how much of the new equipment shown for the first time originated in Czecho-Slovakia, whose great arms works passed to German control with the dismemberment of the Republic.

The United States was represented at the review by Chargé d'Affaires Raymond H. Geist. The United States Embassy flew the Stars and Stripes in keeping with the custom for such events. Britain's and France's colors also were displayed at their embassies.

Much commented on was the fact that Papal Nuncio Cesare Orsenigo, headed the Diplomatic Corps in the grandstand directly opposite Herr Hitler's canopied reviewing stand.

Many Lands Represented

The German Official News Agency announced that the guests included representatives of Italy, Japan, Spain, Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Yugoslavia Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Siam, Slovakia and Turkey.

By the declaration of his aide, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, Herr Hitler was "the greatest German of all times" and in the words of his Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Führer's name "wanders around the earth almost like a legend."

General Göring, said in a message to the nation:

"His transcendent statesmanship has fulfilled in bold soldierly decisions and incomparable deed the thousand-year dream of all Germans.

"Millions of German brothers and sisters have returned home to the Reich.

"May the politicians and statesmen of a world incomprehensible to us concoct plans and tricks, may the journalists splash poison and gall against us, for us, indifferent to their screaming, only the word of Adolf Hitler matters.

"The Almighty has sent us a Führer at the right time. We direct today in passionate supplication the prayer: God protect the Führer and bless his work."

Program for "Entire World"

Dr. Goebbels, in a national broadcast last night, characterized Herr Hitler's name as "a political program for the entire world."

"There is no one in the wide world who can remain indifferent to this name. For some it means hope, faith and a future, for others, it is still only an image of distorted hate, base lies, and cowardly slander."

Dr. Goebbels said that Herr Hitler had "pointed out a new way for the historical development not only of his country but for that of Europe."

The German colonies at San Sebastian, Seville, Salamanca, and Burgos celebrated the anniversary, reports from Burgos said. Spanish newspapers praised his achievements and added thanks for help to the Nationalists in the civil war.

A luxuriously bound edition of "Mein Kampf" was published in honor of the Chancellor today. More than 5,000,000 copies in many editions have now been published of the book which Herr Hitler wrote while he was in Landsberg prison in 1924 and which lays down the National Socialist program and philosophy.

Nonintervention Committee Folds Up Its Work on Spain

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—The International Nonintervention Committee, which ineffectively tried to get foreign fighters out of Spain and to preserve neutrality of other powers in the Spanish civil war, quietly ended its work today.

The Committee formally terminated its land and sea observation schemes, intended to keep men and arms from entering Spain, in a final meeting under the Chairmanship of Earl Plymouth in the Locarno room of the Foreign Office.

Surplus funds will be divided among member countries.

Léon Blum, then Socialist Premier of France, was an early sponsor of the nonintervention group, which held its first meeting Sept. 9, 1936, in London, with 24 nations represented.

The idea was that all would withhold armaments or men from either side in Spain, to avoid the danger the civil conflict would become a general war.

Membership at the peak was 27 nations, but Germany and Italy twice withdrew and Soviet Russia frequently threatened to do so. Russia quit finally March 3, 1939.

The Rome-Berlin Axis suspected that Russia wanted to use the Committee to the advantage of the Madrid Republic; Russia charged the Committee served by neutrality provisions to aid the Nationalist General Franco.

Although Committee observers were sent to frontiers and aboard ships going to Spanish waters to check on arms shipments, it was not until June 28, 1938, that anything near concrete agreement was reached on how to finance withdrawal of foreign soldiers admitted then to be in Spain. General Franco rejected the plan and nothing thereafter was accomplished.

Troop Sailings Delayed

ROME, April 20 (AP)—Further delay in complete withdrawal of Italian legionnaires from Spain was indicated today by announcement here that Gen. Francisco Franco's victory parade in Madrid probably would be postponed until May 30. It had been scheduled tentatively for May 15.

Although 2,000 Italian legionnaires recently were brought home and some other units were reported at Spanish ports ready to embark, Italian leaders have asserted that the formal withdrawal will not take place until after the victory parade.

[Burgos reported today that the Italian "Arrow" divisions were gathering at such ports as Alicante and Almeria for shipment home.]

France Releases Property

PARIS, April 20 (AP) — The French Government has started handing over interned property of the former Republican Government of Spain in an effort to better relations with Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco.

Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, disclosed that since April 18 representatives of the Nationalist Government at Burgos had been taking possession of the property.

The first property surrendered was fishing boats and merchant vessels held in French ports. Most of these had taken refuge in France to escape capture by General Franco's forces.

Delivery of the property had been held up until definite assurances were received from Spain that all Italian troops would be withdrawn from Spain after the Madrid victory parade, tentatively set for May 15. It could not be verified, however, that such assurances had been given.

Bill for Displaying Roosevelt Papers Filed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to provide a permanent public display of President Roosevelt's official papers on the Roosevelt estate at Hyde Park, N. Y., was introduced in Congress April 19.

Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky said in the Senate that the legislation was needed to carry out the previously-announced plan of President Roosevelt to donate a part of the Hyde Park estate for the library.

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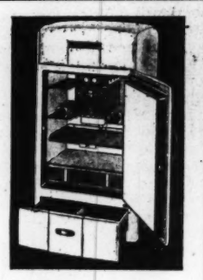

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President Bids New Deal Foes Play Ball or Quit the Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 20—Moving into a more aggressive position after some months of party-politics quiescence President Roosevelt last night told the Young Democratic Clubs of America that the Party must remain progressive if it is to retain power.

The President left little doubt that he would campaign vigorously in 1940 for the continuation of his policies, and that he would resist all efforts to turn the party in a conservative direction.

It was the President's answer to the mobilizing of Democratic Conservatives in Congress: the Garner presidential boom, the nullification of New Deal leadership on Capitol Hill, the constant guerrilla opposition from individuals marked down for the purge last year. And it was his appeal to the younger generation within the Party, the millions of new voters who become of age each year.

Mr. Roosevelt said that victory next year was "quite within our reach," but on the following terms: "Whenever the Party was democratic, it won. Whenever it offered the country an ersatz Republicanism, the people spurned the imitation and sent our party to stand in a corner until it had learned its lesson. Unfortunately, it sometimes takes from 10 to 20 years to accomplish the requisite re-education.

Small 'D' Democracy

"Suppose, for a change—and you know I am frequently accused of being devoted to change—we learn our lesson this time without being sent to the corner to meditate? This country of ours is democratic with a small 'D.' It is never, and never will be, democratic with a big 'D' except when the two words mean the same thing."

More graphic than the President's recipe for victory was his description of ways in which the Party could destroy itself. He said:

"In the campaign we are now approaching there is just one agency potent enough to defeat the Democratic Party, and that is the Democratic Party itself. It can commit suicide by abandonment of the policies that brought it to power. There is no use fooling ourselves. If we are to have a reactionary regime, or if that term is too horrific call it a conservative regime, you may depend on it that it will be the other fellow's regime.

"We shall forfeit the multitude of Republican liberals who voted with us in '32 and '36 if we shift our ground. Even those men and women with little or no affiliation with either party and who went with us because we voiced their principles will quit us in disgust if we throw them down now.

Be True or Quit

"We can also destroy our chances by fratricide. No victories are won by shooting at each other. There never was, and never will be, a political party whose policies absolutely fit the views of all its members. Where men are at variance with the course their party is taking, it seems to me there are only two honorable courses—to join a party that more accurately mirrors their ideas, or to subordinate their prejudices and remain loyal.

"I do not mean by this, of course, that they are not quite within their rights when they seek to change the program. It would be a poor sort of politician or statesman who did not fight for his sincere principles, but that is a different thing from allying themselves with their Party's enemies and getting in a stab wherever and whenever they can do so safely."

The President's challenge to Democratic Conservatives was his second in party conclave this year, for in January at the regular Jackson Day Dinner he invited the "tweedledees" to leave the Party and join the "tweedledums" in Republican ranks. His letter took on added significance last night because it was addressed to the youthful wing of the Party, a group with powerful voting strength and a predisposition toward the New Deal.

Germans in Africa Trained at 'Home'

CAPE TOWN (AP)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, former Premier and now Minister of Justice, declared in parliament April 19 that hundreds of young Germans are sent annually from Southwest Africa (pre-war German colony) to Germany and returned as fully trained soldiers.

The remainder of the population of Southwest Africa had no military training whatever, General Smuts added.

The House gave first reading to a bill to incorporate police of Southwest Africa with the Union force. The bill follows upon the Government's dispatch of 500 police to the former German colony under sealed orders. (Southwest Africa now is administered under mandate by the South African Union).

Wonders of Research: Sun Engine Gets Up Steam

Storing solar energy for mechanical use pushed ahead by experimenter —Road mixture tried.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Sciences Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Ways of storing the almost limitless energy which the sun is pouring earthward daily have been sought by Dr. C. G. Abbot, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, with the result that he has perfected a new and highly efficient solar engine which will supply power at a cost of about a half cent a horsepower-hour.

Solar power utilization now is approaching the practical stage, he says in a report issued by the Institution, and it may in a few years compete successfully with coal or water power.

The proposal would utilize a solar heater, several types of which Dr. Abbot has invented. His friend, Dr. G. Cottrell, suggests a silo-shaped, cement-lined pit in the ground, filled nearly to the top with dry, loose sand, and roofed over. Above the sand would be placed a layer of glass wool, a very poor heat conductor, approximately 10 feet thick, the same type as is used for roof insulation.

A pipe would lead from the solar heater to the center of the sand, with an appropriate network of branch pipes. Owing to the notoriously bad conductivity of dry sand and the high degree of protection from upward convection and conduction offered by the glass wool, the sand pipe receives the heat and keeps it in a horizontal layer. Eventually the whole sand pile becomes nearly as high in temperature as the air in the focus tube itself. Dr. Cottrell thinks the efficiency would be so high the process could be reversed months later and the air from the top of the sand would be very nearly as hot as when it entered.

Dr. Abbot's most recent researches have been on the improvement of his solar flash-boiler engine—that is, an engine with a single tube boiler protected from heat losses by an elongated glass vacuum jacket and fed by a current of water automatically graduated in flow by the temperature of the boiler. Using this device, it is possible to raise full steam pressure within five minutes after exposure to the sun. The real significance of the solar energy conversion work lies in the possibilities and needs of the future.

* * *

Sulphur in Paving

Isaac Bencowitz of the Texas Gulf Sulfur Company reported to the American Chemical Society at its spring meeting that when asphalt is heated with sulphur at comparatively low temperatures, the paving mixture that results has high resistance to deformation under the weight of traffic in summer and does not become so brittle nor crack so easily in the winter under freezing conditions.

* * *

Small-Motor Airplane

German youth is investigating closely a model flying airplane on display at the 1939 Leipzig Fair. It runs, flies and lands like a real plane and has what is claimed to be the smallest flying motor in existence. It is driven by a benzine mixture and developes one-tenth horsepower. A flight lasts about 10 minutes, altitude reached is about 3,283 feet, and a distance slightly in excess of six miles can be attained.

* * *

Varnishes Tested

Five long strips of varnish-coated paper, survivors of an 18-year battle with time, hang on a wall in the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. Three are still pliable and strong. Two are brittle and crack when creased. Plainly they are losing their fight against disintegration. Some two dozen have already fallen by the wayside as part of an inquiry into the properties of varnishes. All have told interesting stories on the "life" history of cellulose. Apparently most varnishes, in drying, form an acid compound, and the more acid, the shorter the "life" of the varnished cellulose.

* * *

Zero of Action Sought

The question of what happens when the greatest possible quantity of physical energy is directed against the smallest conceivable amount of matter has puzzled physicists for years. Upon the answer hung the problem of "disintegrating the atom," now satisfactorily accomplished.

In the recently opened Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Physics in Berlin-Dahlem, an atom-smasher capable of constant voltage at 4,000,000-volts has been built under the direction of Professor P. Debye. Preliminary tests of the device have already been made. Meanwhile, research is in progress, also in the same Institute, to discover the point at which minimum energy exists, the zero point of physical action. Tension, energy and heat are only present when matter is in a condition of unrest, in motion. To stop this motion is the point of all experiments attempting to reach "absolute zero." To date, researchers have come within 4-1000ths of a degree of reaching absolute zero. It can be done, they say.

* * *

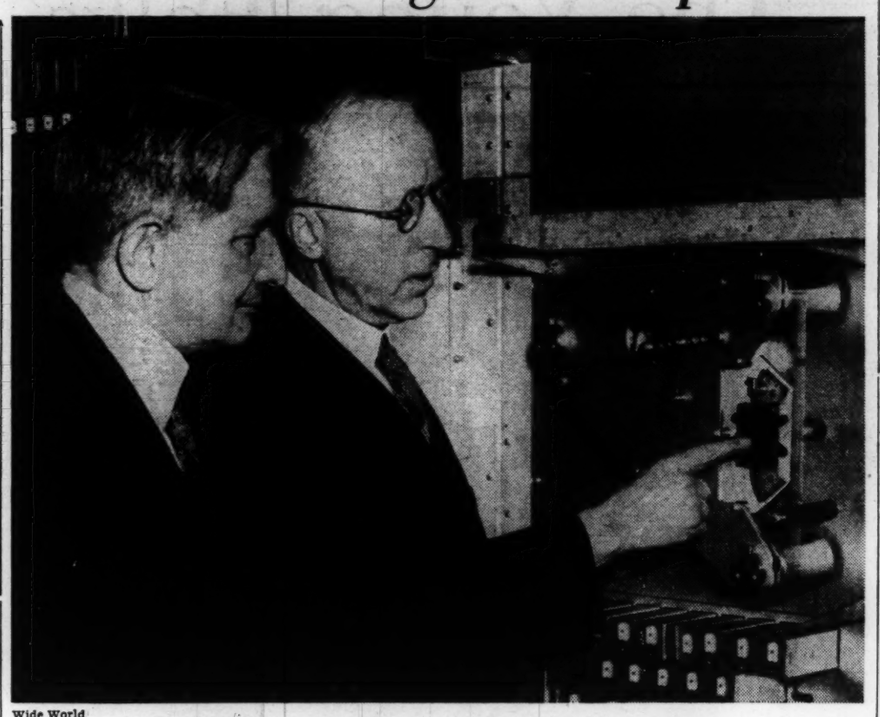
Values Figured in Mass

To mathematicians, one of the world's most interesting problems is "Fermat's Last Theorem." Back in 1637, the mathematician Fermat wrote in the margin of an algebra book the statement:

"If n is greater than two, there are no whole numbers, a, b, and c such that $a^n+b^n=c^n$. I have found a truly wonderful proof which this margin is too small to contain."

For centuries the search for this proof has waxed and waned. Mathematicians have spent their entire existence trying to capture Fermat's moment of inspiration. No less than three large prizes have been offered at various times for correct proofs. Avalanches of solutions were offered, none correct. The present status of the theorem is, that it has been proved for all values of n less than 617.

At the recent meeting of the American Mathematical Society, Dr. Barkley Rosser of Cornell showed his recently developed method of solving a special form of the theorem in which n must not divide a, b, or c. In 1908 Dickson proved the special form for all n's up to 7000. In 1925 Beeger proved it for all n's up to 14,000. Now Dr. Rosser's method proves the special case of the theorem for all values of n less than 8,332,403. It involves treating many values of n at once.



Wide World

Dr. James H. Kimball (Left) and Ralph E. Walker

Meteorologist and Telephone Company official view at Weather Forecast Bureau in New York, | device for furnishing weather news to dialers by recording and reproducing process.

Grasshoppers March Again

DENVER, Colo., April 20 (AP)—Crop-hungry grasshoppers and Mormon crickets, which robbed Western farmers of an estimated $83,400,000 last year, were at work in three far Western areas today while cool weather delayed their 1939 attack elsewhere in the West.

More amply warned than in the past two years, farmers in nearly all Western States have organized to wage a campaign against the insects along the same lines that saved an estimated $176,000,000 worth of crops last year.

The first great horde of 'hoppers moved along a 35-mile front in the southwestern corner of California's rich San Joaquin Valley. Control measures were used to head off the crawling insects from rich stands of grain, cotton, sugar beets, and olives.

In Eastern Oregon, the Deschutes River failed to halt the march of swarms of Mormon crickets that threatened to move from the Warm Springs Indian Reservation into richer farming country. The crickets moved across more than 55 square miles.

Another Mormon cricket invasion swept toward the residential district of Elko, in northeastern Nevada, despite the erection of galvanized iron fences on the outskirts.

The Federal Government has allocated $3,000,000 to the Agriculture Department to buy poison for the 1939 campaign against grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and white-fringed beetles.

Most Western States help finance control, but the farmers spread poison at their own expense. Mormon crickets are combatted with iron fences, oil-filled trenches, or "dusting."

Last year, 360,130 Western farmers used 132,865 tons of grasshopper bait on 28,588,328 acres, thus protecting an additional 51,655,801 acres—in all an area greater than that of Italy.

Appointments Made For Annapolis Visit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has appointed five university presidents and another educator to a board of visitors to make an annual inspection of the Naval Academy at Annapolis next week, the Navy has just announced.

The group also includes six Senators named by Vice President Garner and six representatives appointed by Speaker Bankhead. The board will convene Monday at the academy for a four-day inspection.

The Presidents appointments are: Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, president of Cornell University; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. John F. O'Hara, president of Notre Dame University; Dr. H. N. Davis, president Stephens Institute; Dr. M. L. Brittain, president Georgia School of Technology, and Prof. A. G. Christie, Johns Hopkins University.

Chairman Walsh (D) Massachusetts of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee headed a list of Senators named to the board including Senators Neely (D) West Virginia, White (R) of Maine, Byrd (D) of West Virginia, and Lodge (R) of Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Commander Duncan Curry, Jr., was named Secretary to the Board.

Rumors Quashed: Refugee Job-Holding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Current rumors that Philadelphia stores are hiring Jewish refugees in preference to Americans, are entirely without foundation, according to employers, social agencies and religious workers here.

Not more than 25 refugees have been employed by department stores here in the last five years and in no instance has a Jewish refugee replaced a native American on the payrolls, officials of stores with a total payroll of over 15,000 persons stated.

"Stories that the big stores are displacing their help with Jewish refugees are false," Jacob Billikopf, director of the Labor Standards Association, said.

Miss Mary Rogers, of the American Friends' Service Committee, which is active in placing German refugees in this country, termed the reports "cruelly false."

Agencies concerned with the refugee problem said that there were only about 1,000 refugees in Philadelphia, including both potential workers and their families. Many of these have not received employment, and are being supported by those who sponsored them on entering this country.

Roosevelt Picture Included in Exhibit

NEW YORK (AP)—One of President Roosevelt's collection of paintings, "A Seaport at Sunset," by the seventeenth century French artist, Claude Lorrain, will be included in the "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition at the New York World's Fair.

Art Associates, Inc., which makes the announcement, says the picture is valued at $10,000 and was given to the President many years ago by his godmother, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, whose father, William T. Blodgett, was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Egyptologist Resigns

NEW YORK (AP)—Herbert E. Winlock, one of the world's foremost authorities on Egyptian art, has resigned as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Winlock had been associated with the museum for 32 years. He will act as director emeritus and advisor to the President, George Blumenthal.

Emotion: Emporia Sage Says Curb It for the Curbers

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—William Allen White advised America's newspaper editors today to reserve their "excess steam heat" for Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler and "not emote too heavily" about political issues at home.

The noted editor of the Emporia (Kan.) Gazette and President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors said he was not speaking about old-line political controversies but about fundamental new questions involving property rights.

Mr. White made the suggestion in a speech prepared for the opening session of the society's convention, during which he called American newspapers "the most dependable source of public information."

"In this country," he said, "American journalism, with all its faults, and there are many, is the only free, unfettered, unbossed, unlicensed vehicle through which one way or another finally and surely the truth comes to the American people."

Property rights, he continued, are being narrowed—a process which he said would continue "as new inventions produce new moralities and require new checks to establish a fair balance in the relation between the dollar and the man."

Mr. White said the "unconscious attitude toward the property which is the investment in our business is what makes us seem to be unfair to those who are seeking these new reforms in property rights."

On no other ground, he declared, could serious charges be made against the American press. Discussing the property question further, he said:

"We can well afford to print both sides, to editorialize after the dictates of our own conscience. But we should also not emote too heavily. Nothing is gained by working up a temperature, by jiggling our hair shirts.

"We can say what we want more convincingly if we are kind than if we are all hot and bothered. We can reserve our excess heat for Stalin, Mussolini, and Hitler. We can rage if we will against sin and the sales tax and political corruption and other devices of the devil."

Declaring that "a threat to democracy is abroad in the world," White said:

"The unemployment problem in this nation remains unsolved and every day it is unsolved it is a menace to the stability of our institutions.

"We are developing a class-conscious proletariat. It was bad enough in the days of the big bull market of the twenties to maintain the idle rich. But if, in addition, we of the middle classes have to maintain the idle poor and then the idle rich, sooner or later our resources will be gone.

"And we who stand far out on the salient where liberty is first attacked, we of the press may well afford in the crucial days, to subdue our emotions and express our convictions without rancor, without bitterness. For wrath begets wrath."

Mr. White's speech set the keynote of the convention. He previously had announced that the major purpose this year would be to analyze reader criticisms of newspapers and try to find out whether the press was falling down on the job.

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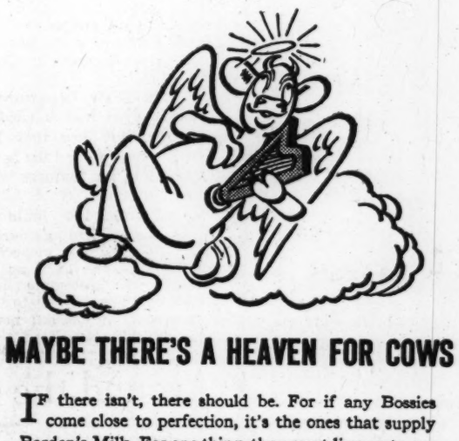
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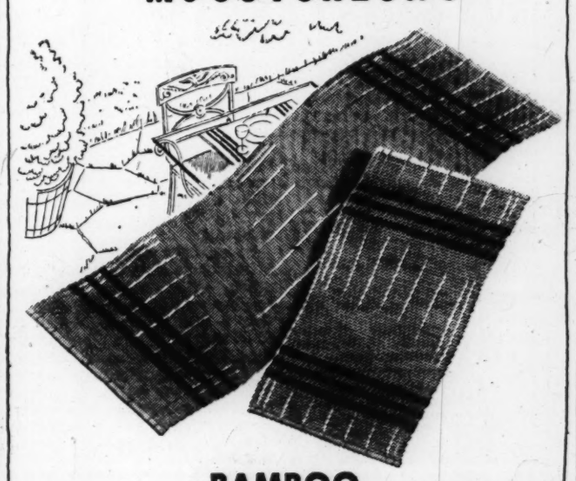
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Chalet in the Forest

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Five

Forcing his way through brushwood surrounding the house, and feeling that the hunt must surely end in a moment, Michael went rushing on, at first blindly, with no thought beyond making the best of his small start. But after pausing to listen and catching no sound of pursuit, no flashing of lights, he summoned his wits and decided to hide up a tree with the hope that the chase might pass him by.

He was hungry, he was thirsty, he yearned for his sleep, but the precious wallet was safe in his pocket and, fighting back his weariness, he set himself to think; and think hard.

Leon had failed him. Was it his duty to go after him or to deal only with the sketches and photographs? Slowly he drove his way through perplexity to what appeared to be the only answer. At all hazards he must keep the wallet out of Zano's clutches. Leon must be left to look after himself.

Sound as this conclusion seemed, Michael reached it reluctantly. But almost as he did so, an alternative flashed into his mind. Why not destroy the wallet with its contents? This thought, however, was answered by another suggestion. Should not his aim be to cut Zano's claws by delivering the contents to those whom they threatened, and by such conclusive evidence to put on their guard?

This seemed sound enough, but he would have to wait where he was till dawn showed. It was warm in the tree. A leaf floated down from above and a little wind began to stir in the branches. He joined a whisper to that of the little wind.

A Bold Plan

"Zano has not the faintest idea who I am," he told himself, "so he'll mistake me for some agent on the other side. As soon as it is light I must get away over the Col on the East which pierces the mountains. I have money enough, and my passport will carry me home. Will Zano think of pursuing in that direction?"

His answer to this was, "Unlikely."

But how to gain that Col, that monstrous, high neck of the mountains?

His large scale map had been left behind in his rucksack, but happily he had studied it before leaving home, and the dawn would stand his friend. As its first streaks showed in the east, he descended from the tree and set his course steadily towards the peaks.

As for the three puzzled men whom Michael had eluded when he darted into the night, although Zano had declared for immediate pursuit, on second thoughts he elected to wait for the day to break.

"If it's Leon we're after," he said, "he can't have gone far. If it's some other, we need to cast a wide net. That we can only achieve by splitting our forces."

"'Twas Leon and none other," Gaston rejoined curtly.

This angered Zano. He turned to the other man.

"And you, Capella?" he asked.

Capella shook his head. "'Tis for you alone to decide," he responded.

"I am glad you remember that," Zano said, icily. "Listen, then. My dispositions are made. Gaston must remain here, watching the house. If the man who has robbed us came from the river and plain, then that is the way he will take. Therefore you, Capella, shall climb to the spur when the light serves and, after reconnoitering, push your way down, enquiring of any you may encounter whether they have seen a stranger going in haste. If you gather tidings of him, see that I am informed."

Zano Takes No Chances

"Report to you! But where? What direction do you yourself take?"

A curious smile played around Zano's mouth.

"'Tis a measure of wits," he replied, "and mine must be measured by those of the man whom I seek. If you stood in his shoes, Capella, what route would you take for your flight?"

Capella shook his head.

"'Tis futile to speculate, Zano!" grunted Gaston.

"Patience," Zano commanded. Then turning to Capella, "If I were in the place of the man who has tricked us, I should try to make my escape by crossing the Col."

"The Col!"

"You know it?"

"Too well!" Capella responded, with a shudder.

"Hard and rugged it is," concurred Zano, "and maybe the snows have not lifted their grip from it yet."

"And if that be so, who would essay it!"

"I leave nothing to chance," Zano said hotly. "If one can chance it, another may. Are we to be beaten for fear of the elements? Have we come so near to success to be robbed at the last by the perils of a mountain pass? No, my friend, I cross the Col, come what may."

An Early Departure

Zano's eyes had burned while he spoke, but now they became cold as ice again, and the lamplight showed that his features were set hard as a stone.

Rising from the table round which they were gathered, he strode to the door, inspected the night, and strode back again.

"When you interrupted me," he continued, "I was about to say that once across the Col our man may think himself safe—"

"In the belief that you dare not take the same road?"

"Just so, Capella."

But Gaston remained unconvinced. "He may have destroyed Leon's sketches," he muttered.

"He may, but I doubt it. Perhaps he would reap where I have sown."

"You tell me to report to you. Where?" asked Capella.

"Beyond the Col there stands, as you know, the little auberge. Report to me there by telegram in code. And that holds good for you as well, Gaston. And now, if you've no more to ask, repeat your instructions."

Each repeated his orders in turn.

"The dawn is already here," said Zano. "Get something to eat, Capella, and be off."

So, after refreshing themselves, the two men departed.

(To be Continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

A bold dash into the night, with precious photographs and drawings that held secrets of the frontier, rescued Michael Ennis from the clutches of Zano, agent of a foreign power, and his two henchmen. Unwittingly, Michael had found himself in the center of a political conspiracy. Having traveled from England and climbed a densely forested Alpine mountain to a little deserted chalet that belonged to his father, Michael was astonished to find it occupied. At length the intruder, a strange young man named Leon, confessed that he was in the employ of Zano and was taking photographs of the frontier. When Zano and his two henchmen arrived unexpectedly, Leon bolted into the forest; Michael followed him but returned and seized the photographs and drawings.

Photograph by Courtesy of The Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University

At Harvest Time in France

A drawing made by an artist of the Burgundian School, France, in the nineteenth century.

Around the Cape of Good Hope

By Paul Sheeline

Ordinarily, the Silver Line ships pass through the Suez Canal, the 100-mile waterway through flat, arid desert which separates Africa and Asia. However, since the trouble in Spain and the consequent sinking of numerous British merchant ships, the owners had judged it safer to send their freight boats around the Cape of Good Hope, and from there to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

When we left the little port of Colombo, in Ceylon, we had over ten thousand miles of nonstop voyage ahead of us, which would mean a whole month at sea. As soon as we left Colombo in our wake, and headed Southwest toward the bottom tip of Africa, our regular work, which had lapsed somewhat during our visit to Java and the Malay States, began again. We were flooded with odd jobs from all sides. The Chief Officer wanted us to scrape lifeboats, paint lifesavers and bulkheads; the Second Mate, Mr. Whiston, commissioned us to "sudgee" his chartroom to get the dirt off, then to paint it in flat and enamel paint. The Third Mate had us type out crew lists, copy manifestos and cargo plans. Besides all that, we had our daily steering to do, and our school studying.

Seven days out, we passed the little islands of Mauritius and Reunion, which belong to Britain and France, respectively. They are only a hundred miles apart, but are a long way from the mainland. Port Louis, the capital of Mauritius, is the largest sugar exporting port in the world. There were no ships in the tiny harbor when we went by, but Captain Leask said he had seen more than fifty there at one time.

In Penang, Captain Cook, of the Silverfir, came aboard as a passenger in order to join his ship, which was several days ahead of us. She was considerably slower, being only single-engined (the Silversandal has two engines), and we thought that perhaps if we overtook the "'Fir," we should have to transfer him at sea, which would be very exciting! It was all arranged that the apprentices, Tim Little and I, would row him over to his own vessel. We were really very much disappointed when we learned that we were to stop at Port Elizabeth, in South Africa, to drop the Captain off. But no one was sorrier than Captain Cook, who found that the Silverfir was in Durban, and that he would have to take the airplane to join her in time.

Bird of the Ancient Mariner

One day we noticed a huge bird flying behind us—an albatross, whose presence informed us that the Cape was near. Albatrosses are the largest and strongest flying birds known, with an enormous wing span sometimes reaching over twenty feet. The average is from ten to twelve feet, with a body about four feet long. They can fly behind a ship for days in any weather without becoming tired, gliding and swooping from side to side searching for small fish or bits of food dropped overboard.

Every third day we were invited down to the Chief Engineer's cabin to have tea and to listen to his phonograph records. He had bought a victrola attachment to his radio in Singapore, and we loved to hear his Strauss waltzes and Beethoven sonatas. It was surprising to us to find that these men, who have so little time for relaxation and amusement, had acquired a great degree of culture. On the Silversandal, there were authorities, among the officers and engineers, on all the branches of the classics. There were men who could quote long passages from Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Kipling, Shakespeare; others could recognize practically every symphony ever written.

We were in the swimming pool just as much as ever on the voyage home. While we were rounding the Cape we had moderately rough sea and cold weather, which prevented us from staying in as long as we otherwise would have. The temperature was low enough to cause the crew to abandon their "whites" and change to "blues." Strangely enough, when we were in the Atlantic, and steaming Northwest again, the temperature did not rise at the same rate it had fallen when we proceeded Southwest in the Indian Ocean.

On Saturday, February 25th, we crossed the Equator for the last time this voyage. It felt almost like home! We were back in our own part of the world!

"There She Blows"

We saw several whales as we neared Nova Scotia. Usually the helmsman would discover them "blowing" perhaps a quarter of a mile away. A whale is not a fish: it breathes air just as animals do, and gives milk to its young. Every few minutes it must come up for air, and as it rises to the surface it blows a spout of water five or six feet high from a hole in the top of its head.

We saw one ship in the Atlantic: a Finnish square-sailed training ship with all canvas set, the sight of which, sails red in the sunset, reminded us of the old pirate pictures and stories of "pieces of eight." She was bound from San Juan (Porto Rico) to the Azores.

The last three days before we arrived in Halifax brought us the worst weather I have ever experienced. A howling gale of wind, mountainous seas thirty-five or forty feet high crashing down on our hatches with showers of spray and foaming water, a temperature of only ten degrees. Our cabin became flooded, the cable to the forecastle broke, leaving the poor sailors without heat in their icy quarters. The lot of the officers was also difficult, since they had to spend four hours on a partly covered, unheated bridge, lashed by blinding spray and snow and tossed about so they could hardly stand up. The ship was pitching and rolling, and after every big sea crashed over her bows she would give a great lurch, shudder, tremble in all her plates, and hit the water again with a thundering "smack"! But the morning of March 9th was crisp and sunny, and found us steaming into Halifax covered from bow to stern in a gleaming white coat of ice and snow. Barely twenty-four hours later, we reached Boston.

A five months' trip around the world is an adventure never to be forgotten. But it's great to be home!

In Quest of 'Blue Ground'

"Wake up, sleepy heads, wake up!"

For a moment Donald and Doreen could not think why they were being called so early. Then they remembered that this was the day for the promised visit to the Premier Diamond Mine.

The children, with their parents, were on a visit to South Africa, seeing all the special places of interest and getting a thrill out of each port of call. Now they were to inspect the famous mine that lay twenty-three miles north of Pretoria.

"Five hundred feet deep. Approximately a thousand yards long, and four hundred and fifty yards wide," wrote Donald in his notebook. "And there are about nine thousand natives working in the mine, all of whom are housed in a compound close by."

Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham were just as excited as the children at the thought of seeing the inside of the mine, for the Manager who accompanied them explained that, as it was about to be closed down, they would be the last visitors.

They descended the 500 feet in a cage attached to an overhead cable. On reaching the bottom they were allowed to watch the natives at work loading the "blue ground," as it is called, into the trucks. Each man's work was registered, and he was paid according to the amount he loaded.

Donald's Find

Suddenly they heard the sound of running feet and Donald, who had gone on ahead, came hurrying toward them.

"Look what I've found!" he blurted out.

The Manager bent over something that the boy was holding.

"You have sharp eyes!" he said. "Yes, this is a real diamond. Very occasionally the blasting of the rock loosens a diamond from its hard bed. If a native finds one, we pay him a sum of money equivalent to the value of the stone—then we send him home post haste to save him from wasting the money. Now, then, young man, which would you prefer, the money or the diamond?"

"Oh, may I keep the diamond?" Donald replied, hardly able to believe that anything so wonderful could have happened.

The Manager smiled and nodded.

"It is a very long time since a visitor has had such good fortune," he said, "and you will be the last. It is a quarter to twelve now, and we must go up again immediately in order to be in time for the midday blast."

Waiting for the Blast

From the edge of the huge crater, the Cunninghams looked down while the men below hurried into their underground shelters for safety. The bell was already ringing loudly as a warning that the blast was to take place in five minutes. Two or three European supervisors were making sure that everything was in correct order before taking shelter themselves. One man was still to be seen—and now there were only two minutes left! How slowly he walked! Surely he knew that he must hurry! Just as he disappeared from view, the bursting sound began, an almost deafening noise, for about three-quarters of a ton of dynamite was used at each blast.

As soon as it was over and all was quiet again, the Manager took the family to see the other processes—the crushing of the rock; the washing to remove unnecessary elements; the further crushing and washing, until finally the pieces of broken rock passed over a grease table, consisting of a moving belt covered with petroleum jelly in which the large diamonds lodged.

The gravel was then washed again, and after several such processes, was at last brought to a special room to be examined by natives. Their task was to take the small diamonds out of the little heaps of broken rock placed in front of them. This was trying work, for generally only the tiny stones were found in this way. Hour after hour the natives sat in this small room, searching for the diamonds in the piles of dust-like rock before them.

All the diamonds thus found were taken to the Manager's office where they were placed in the safe. There the children were allowed to handle the hundreds of pounds' worth of jewels that looked, for all the world, like dirty little bits of colored glass ranging in tone from white to almost black.

The last thrill on that eventful day came when they heard that, in that very mine, the famous Cullinan diamond was found in 1905, part of which is now in the crown of King George VI of England.

But Donald clutched his own little diamond tightly. Nothing in all the world could be more precious, he felt, than that.

Letter From a Country Boy

Today I took my bucket and wandered down the road
To where the sugar maples stand. The sap is running free
And on the way two robins tugged at worms.
Wild geese, high overhead, honked their haunting call
And circling, settled in the cove to rest.
A purple blush among the evergreens
Gave promise of the bursting buds to come,
And cool mossy smells a hint of waking earth.
The ice-veined soil still crunched beneath my heel.
The winter talk about the stove, of politics and such
Has ceased, and in barber shops or along a sunny wall,
Where languidly men linger to pass the time of day,
Is talk of open brooks and planting time and boats,
As couples arm in arm pass slowly by.
There's brush to burn, but here I sit, my bucket by my side,
Feeling the sun between my ribs as I yawn and sniff and yawn.

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Requiem for an Old House

FOR YEARS I admired The Old House, standing in an isosceles triangle of lawn and garden, whose point jutted into the busy square.

A quiet, well-bred street flowed by on the further side; the noisy main street honked and clattered where I passed. Usually from a street-car window, I looked for it just after we turned The Corner.

It was the kind of house that ought to have been picked up by the scruff of its neck and set down in the country somewhere. A house meant for country living—probably the land was country when it was first built—it had the soft radiance of age, the mellow look of long living in. The white paint of its broken surfaces now had a tabby gray tinge. Its open shutters were dusty green.

It was not my house. I did not even know the owners. But somehow it became mine by association, as a picture in a public art gallery always seems partly yours, if you like it well enough and if you go to look at it very often.

I always rode on The Old House side of the streetcar when I could, embracing it as long as our stop allowed and dwelling within its mossy frame walls long after that.

It was built on the long, low lines that I consider romantic and right, not definitely Colonial, stiff and prim with Puritan rectitude, not neat and precise like magazine picture reproductions, but easy, fluent, warm and welcoming.

You could be sure you went up and down little unexpected flights of steps to reach the kitchen in the ell by the short edge of the triangle, that you had to climb into the long, dignified dining-room and descend again into the nice, not too formal, parlor.

The library, you were sure, was on the quiet street's side—the books scattered casually on gleaming mahogany tables, bulging the fine old bookcases behind their shining glass fronts. A tall secretary, its green baize drop ready with quill pen and antique brass writing set for good, serious letter-writing, perhaps diary-keeping, stood near the row of windows. Chintz-covered chairs, just the thing for two weathered companions to sit and survey the years from, hugged the big fireplace where log-wood burned in serene, meditative flames, and the polished silver candlesticks on the white mantelpiece played with their reflection. At least, that is how I imagined it.

Upstairs in The Old House, a little old lady sat in one of the small-paned windows every afternoon. The frilly white muslin curtains were drawn back so she could watch more clearly the remote, modern activities of the rushing street.

Like a sprig of mignonette, she seemed, her delicate face showing sweet and pale, her white hair soft as a cloud around it, setting off kind eyes that you knew must be mignonette-blue.

So pretty she was, so idyllically of the past, with her white fichu repeating the mist color of her hair, so fitting an adornment for The Old House, and so regular her appearances, that other people than I began to look for her. She became famous among the daily passengers—just for sitting in a window.

People saw in her, I think, a symbol of other old houses, other sweet old ladies. She brought back for them sleigh runners cutting into freshly fallen snow, deep, delicious apple orchards, festival Christmas trees and long-forgotten gardens.

After a number of years, the little old lady did not appear in her window any more. The garden faded. The larkspur and the sweet william, the pansy beds and the mignonette went with her. Only the hollyhocks and the sunflowers, sturdy against the south wall, stood to the last.

Still The Old House was dear to me and I looked for it day after day, even after the For Sale sign went up on the rusting lawn, behind the gray-white picket fence.

One day, after an absence of several months, I returned to a severe shock. They were digging up my Old House.

"They are spading up the little kitchen," I almost cried aloud. "There is the dining-room toppling over on the front lawn."

I wondered what had happened to the silken-lustered china, the polished silverware, the oil portraits in their heavy gilt frames, the true-antique furniture that I knew must have been an integral part of the interior.

And now I passed the remnants of The Old House with melancholy. I heard its gentle years tinkling faintly like receding silver bells, calling out to be remembered. I saw progress ruthlessly crashing over it, uprooting with giant derrick fingers all that had been blessed and dear.

In less than no time The Old House was gone, all trace removed; the lawn destroyed, the flower beds obliterated in one smoothly graded level. Workmen soon began digging again and before long masons were laying a new foundation.

In almost no time at all, piles of lumber turned into clapboards, clapboards became walls, walls were glossy with white paint, and the new structure was complete.

It followed the long, rectangular lines of The Old House, without the bewitching little ell, without the unexpected transitions from room to room. An imitation of an early church steeple topped the edifice, as if to maintain one link, however unsuccessfully, with former days. A hard pavement replaced lawn and garden.

Now, instead of polished silver candlesticks, the flickering light of tallow, the serene flame of the fireplace, the mobile lamp within, tall posts blink and blaze outside the wide-open double door. Garish electric bulbs illumine the bare, cold floor space inside.

But worst indignity of all—bold, black letters proclaim insistently above the architrave that here is Washing and Lubrication, Oil and Gas to be found, for a price.

A Filling Station has usurped the site of The Old House.

But The Old House still lives for me. As I pass that changed isosceles triangle jutting into the busy square, I rebuild it. "There would be the little ell for the kitchen," I tell myself, "somewhere along the middle the long dining-room, and upstairs, just below the imitation steeple, the window where the sweet little old lady looked out."

And though I come upon it with shock and hurt, never ready to accept it, I go my way bearing Old House rather than Filling Station in my heart.

The old-fashioned parties, simple weddings, graceful meals, quiet evenings of communion, mornings bright with laughter, the joys, the griefs, the human living that had permeated The Old House and given it its mellow beauty—all linger with me in essence.

I can build for myself in a trice the low, rambling walls of tabby gray-white; and, shutting out the harsh lighting effects of commerce, see gentler lights shimmering through small-paned windows.

And always as I build, rejecting gasoline, a mild scent of mignonette wafts across my remembering.

MARGARET LLOYD

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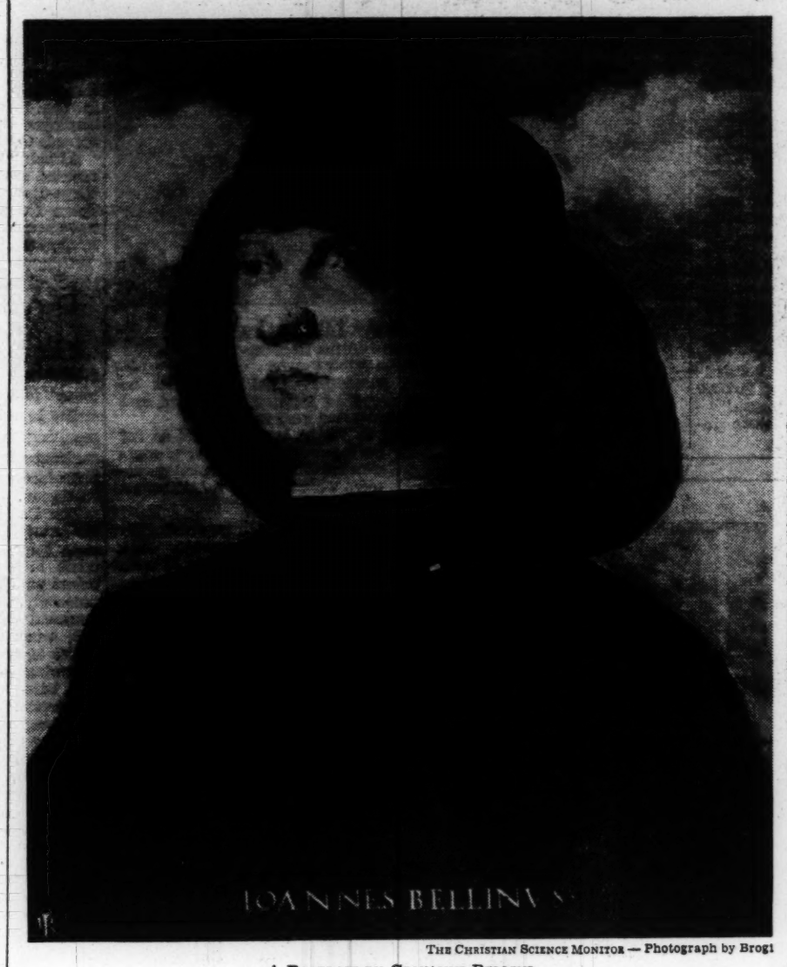

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi

A PORTRAIT BY GIOVANNI BELLINI

THIS PORTRAIT by the painter Giovanni Bellini, inscribed Ioannes Bellinvs, in the Uffizi Gallery of Florence, was long designated a "Self-Portrait." Later verdicts have been given to the effect that, of the many pictures passing as portraits of one or other of the Bellini, "none can be proved authentic." This may be regretted, not merely on artistic and historic grounds, but also because all that is recorded of this beautiful Venetian family—the father Jacopo and his two sons, Gentile and Giovanni—is so winning and gracious that one would like to see "authentic" portrayals of this gifted and affectionately related trio of artists.

When the boys (the elder of whom had been named Gentile by his father after his own "dear master" Gentile da Fabriano who had "been like a loving father to him"), "both far surpassed their father," it was to his own delight that this should be so. And, adds Vasari, the brothers "bore such a respect for each other and for their father that each one declared himself to be inferior to the other, thus seeking modestly to surpass the other no less in goodness and courtesy than in the excellence of art."

Giovanni, the younger son, was considered by Albert Dürer, who visited Venice in 1506, to be the "most courteous" toward a stranger of all the Venetian artists and the best in his profession. According to Vasari, it was "a practice in that city that every man of any note should have his portrait painted either by Giovanni or by some other," and among the many portraits painted by Giovanni during his long life is this noble production which, whether it represents Giovanni himself, as is now held improbable, or some unknown "man of note," is indeed a rich and splendid portrait, firm, strong, dignified, witnessing to a master's touch in every line.

The "zazzara" or mass of hair, so characteristic a fashion of the period, is of a rich red gold, and glows, between the dark masses of cap and doublet, against a blue beclouded sky; the whole painting is a noble piece of work, a masterpiece of Venetian fifteenth-century art.

Ancient Venice Had a Chinese Counterpart

IS IT NOT true to say that Venice was the proudest city on the earth? . . . Life was a fair and splendid thing for those merchant princes, who held the gorgeous East in fee in the year of grace 1268. In that year traders in great stone counting-houses, lapped by the waters of the canals, were checking, book in hand, their sacks of cloves, mace and nutmegs, cinnamon and ginger from the Indies, ebony chessmen from Indo-China, ambergris from Madagascar, and musk from Tibet. In that year the dealers in jewels were setting prices upon diamonds from Golconda, rubies and lapis lazuli from Badakhshan, and pearls from the fisheries of Ceylon; and the silk merchants were stacking up bales of silk and muslin and brocade from Bagdad and Yezd and Malabar and China. In that year young gallants on the Rialto (scented gallants, but each, like Shakespeare's Antonio, with a ship venturing into port somewhere in the Levant) rubbed elbows with men of all nations, heard travellers' tales of all lands, and at dawn slipped along the canals in gondolas (not black in those days, but painted and hung with silk), saluting the morning with songs; the red-haired ladies of Venice, whom centuries later Titian loved to paint, went trailing up and down the marble steps of their palaces, with all the brocades of Persia on their backs and all the perfumes of Arabia to sweeten their little hands. . . .

Thousands of miles away from Venice, across the lands and seas of Asia, a little south of the Yangtze River and close to the sea, stood the city of Kinsai or Hangchow, the capital of the Sung emperors, who ruled Southern China, not yet (in 1268) conquered by the Tartars. Like Venice, Kinsai stood upon lagoons of water and was intersected by innumerable canals. It was a hundred miles in circuit, not counting the suburbs that stretched around it, and there was not a span of ground that was not well peopled. It had twelve great gates, and each of the twelve quarters that lay within the gates was greater than the whole of Venice. Its main street was two hundred feet wide, and ran end to end of the city, broken every four miles by a great square lined with houses, gardens, palaces, and the shops of the artisans ruled over by its twelve great craft guilds. . . . Up and down the streets of Kinsai moved lords and merchants clad in silk, and the most beautiful ladies in the world swayed languidly past in embroidered litters, with jade pins in their black hair and jewelled earrings swinging against their smooth cheeks.

On one side of this city lay a beautiful lake (famous in Chinese history, and still one of the fairest prospects upon earth), studded with wooded islands on which stood pavilions with charming names. . . . Here, like the Venetians, the men of Kinsai came for pleasure parties in barges, nobly hung and furnished, the cabins painted with flowers and mountain landscapes, and looking out they saw on one side the whole expanse of the city, its palaces, temples, convents, and gardens, and on the other the stretch of clear water, covered with coloured pleasure boats, over which came echoing the high, clear voices and the tinkling instruments of the revellers. . . .

Europeans who saw Zaiton and the other Chinese seaports in after years were wont to say that no one, not even a Venetian, could picture to himself the multitude of trading vessels which sailed upon those Eastern seas and crowded into those Chinese harbours. They said also with one accord that Kinsai was without doubt the finest and richest and noblest city in the world. To the men of Kinsai Venice would have been a little suburb and the Levant a backyard.—From "Medieval People," by EILEEN POWER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Wind and the Creek

I lie here dreaming.
Sleep cannot come while the song
Of the wind and the creek comes in
Through my opened window.
I lift my head to hear, the wind subsides.
The creek seems miles away, murmuring.
But when the wind comes back again
With sudden gust, the creek is near.
I hear the water churn,
And through closed eyes I see the spray
Lifted and carried by the wind.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Christian Science and the Business Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE APPLICATION OF the teachings of Christian Science to business problems is inspiring and fruitful. How can it be otherwise, since Christian Science is "the law of God, the law of good," as Mary Baker Eddy has stated in her book, "Rudimental Divine Science" (p. 1)? God is Life; therefore, the law of God is the law of Life. All that relates to daily life, or human experience, can be brought under the law of divine Life. When Christian Science is applied to the business of living, one may demonstrate the law of God in successful accomplishment, in freedom, peace, and opportunity for usefulness.

Christian Science enables us to discern and use the talents of infinite Mind. Each one possesses the ability to recognize, understand, and demonstrate spiritual ideas. These spiritual ideas are thoughts of God—of divine intelligence. They constitute true consciousness. The exercise of our spiritual faculties in the expression of harmonious ideas is true business.

Our daily occupation should be to glorify God through doing good and serving our fellow man. As we recognize God to be the origin of all that is real, we are divinely sustained in our work, which has its God-bestowed reward.

All the seeming influence of evil in the business world will disappear as it becomes universally understood that goodness—godliness—is the basis of true business activity. Whatever is antagonistic to health, holiness, abundance, and spiritual freedom, has no legitimate place in any business. When this recognition comes to mankind, industry, literature, art, education—all the practical and cultural activities of men—will be sustained by divine qualities, and the law of God, good, will be demonstrated.

Christian Science destroys fear in human consciousness. This error seems to be an influence behind many of the world's business problems. Once the business man gains the understanding that God directs, protects, and prospers the business which is governed by integrity, honesty, wisdom, and good will, he need never fear as to the outcome of his efforts to be of service to mankind.

In the business world honesty is greatly needed. Precious, indeed, is honesty, which builds firmly on the basis of the Golden Rule. Honesty accompanied by wisdom and alertness will never fail. Jesus left this loving counsel (Matthew 10:16): "Be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves." Through the daily study of Christian Science we gain and use perspicacity, discretion, and discrimination. These qualities are invaluable in all our work.

By the parable of the talents Jesus showed that we must constantly and diligently utilize our store of spiritual ideas or qualities. Practically applying these ideas, which underlie the accomplishment of worthwhile projects, we advance in all right ventures. Discontent with our environment disappears when we make a sincere effort to do good, right where we are, and spiritually educate ourselves for better things. Obedience to the law of God promises progressive goodness. Said the Psalmist (Psalms 75:6, 7): "Promotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge." Truth, understood and applied, results in spiritual advancement and better human experience.

One of the demands of Christianity is that we should be in the world, but not of it. Sometimes the suggestion presents itself that we shut ourselves away from contact with others, and let things work out with little or no effort on our part. But how often do we find that such a state of thought means stagnation. The alert student of Christian Science, girded with an understanding of Truth and Love, is joyfully willing to trust God for guidance. By denying the reality of evil environment, evil speaking, evil-doing, and proclaiming God's omnipotence, he does his part in destroying error. Sometimes his work is just to be a good example.

In the daily round of business—of manufacture, distribution, management, advertising, finance; in the fields of art, culture, education, literature; in social life; in the interplay of thought among individuals and nations, the law of Truth and Love needs to be understood and applied. Humility, kindness, understanding, wisdom, tolerance, patience, simplicity, guilelessness, justice—all the qualities of God, divine Mind, are indispensable.

On page 128 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "The term Science, properly understood, refers only to the laws of God and to His government of the universe, inclusive of man. From this it follows that business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." She adds: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Arbutus

Star-shaped,
Shell-colored—
Why should they spill
This rare and lyric perfume?

DOLORES CAIRNS

La Scienza Cristiana e l'Uomo d'Affari

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'APPLICAZIONE DEGLI insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana ai problemi degli affari è ispirante e feconda. Come potrebbe essere altrimenti, poichè la Scienza Cristiana è "la legge di Dio, la legge del bene", come ha dichiarato Mary Baker Eddy nel suo libro *Rudimental Divine Science* (pag. 1)? Dio è la Vita; perciò la legge di Dio è la legge della Vita. Tutto ciò che si riferisce alla vita quotidiana, od esperienza umana, può essere sottoposto alla legge della Vita divina. Quando la Scienza Cristiana viene applicata alla faccenda del vivere, si può dimostrare la legge di Dio in risultato ben riuscito, in libertà, pace ed opportunità di rendersi utili.

La Scienza Cristiana ci rende capaci di discernere e di usare i talenti della Mente infinita. Ognuno possiede l'abilità di riconoscere, comprendere e dimostrare le idee spirituali. Queste idee spirituali sono pensieri di Dio—della divina intelligenza. Esse costituiscono la vera coscienza. L'esercizio delle nostre facoltà spirituali nell'espressione di idee armoniose costituisce gli affari veritieri.

La nostra occupazione quotidiana dovrebbe essere di glorificare Dio col fare il bene e servire l'uomo nostro simile. Mentre riconosciamo che Dio è l'origine di tutto quello che è reale, noi siamo divinamente sostenuti nel nostro lavoro, che ha la sua ricompensa concessa da Dio.

Tutta la sembiante influenza del male nel mondo degli affari sparirà quando sarà universalmente compreso che la bontà—pietà—è la base della vera attività commerciale. Tutto ciò che è nemico della salute, della santità, dell'abbondanza e della libertà spirituale; non ha posto legittimo in nessun affare. Quando questo riconoscimento verrà all'umanità, l'industria, la letteratura, l'arte, l'istruzione—tutte le attività pratiche e culturali degli uomini—saranno sostenute dalle divine qualità, e la legge di Dio, il bene, sarà dimostrata.

La Scienza Cristiana distrugge la paura nell'umana coscienza. Questo errore sembra essere un'influenza dietro a molti dei problemi commerciali del mondo. Non appena l'uomo d'affari raggiunge la comprensione che Dio dirige, protegge e fa prosperare la ditta che è governata dall'integrità, l'onestà, la saggezza e dalla buona volontà, egli non deve mai più aver timore del risultato nei suoi sforzi per esser utile all'umanità.

Nel mondo degli affari occorre molto l'onestà. È veramente preziosa, l'onestà che costruisce solidamente sulla base della Regola d'Oro. L'onestà accompagnata dalla saggezza e vigilanza non fallirà mai. Gesù ha lasciato questo amorevole consiglio (Matteo 10:16): "Siate dunque prudenti come i serpenti e semplici come le colombe". Per mezzo dello studio quotidiano della Scienza Cristiana noi acquistiamo ed usiamo perspicacia, discrezione e discriminazione. Queste qualità sono pregievolissime in tutto il nostro lavoro.

Colla parabola dei talenti Gesù mostrò che dobbiamo costantemente e diligentemente utilizzare la nostra provvista di idee o qualità spirituali. Applicando praticamente queste idee, che sono alla base del compimento di progetti che valgono la pena, noi progrediamo in tutti i propositi giusti. Lo scontento del nostro ambiente sparisce quando facciamo uno sforzo sincero di fare il bene proprio dove siamo, e di educarci spiritualmente per cose migliori. L'obbedienza alla legge di Dio promette bontà progressiva. Il Salmista disse (Salmi 75:6, 7): "Poichè non è dal levante nè dal ponente, nè dal mezzogiorno che vien l'elevazione; ma Dio è quel che giudica". La Verità, compresa ed applicata, risulta in progresso spirituale ed in migliore esperienza umana.

Uno dei comandi del Cristianesimo è che dobbiamo essere nel mondo, ma non essere del mondo. A volte si presenta la suggestione di rinchiuderci via dal contatto con altri e di lasciare che le cose si accomodino con poco o punto sforzo da parte nostra. Ma quante volte non troviamo che un tale stato di pensiero significa inerzia. Lo studente vigilante della Scienza Cristiana, cinto di una comprensione della Verità e dell'Amore, è lieto e volonteroso di fidarsi a Dio per direzione. Col negare la realtà dell'ambiente malvagio, del malvagio parlare, del malvagio agire, e col proclamare l'onnipotenza di Dio, egli fa la sua parte nel distruggere l'errore. A volte il suo lavoro è soltanto di essere un buon esempio.

Nel ciclo quotidiano degli affari—della manifattura, distribuzione, direzione, pubblicità, finanza; nei campi dell'arte, cultura, istruzione, letteratura; nella vita sociale; nello scambio di pensiero fra individui e nazioni, la legge della Verità e dell'Amore deve essere compresa ed applicata. L'umiltà, la gentilezza, l'intendimento, la saggezza, la tolleranza, la pazienza, la semplicità, l'innocenza, la giustizia—tutte le qualità di Dio, Mente divina, sono indispensabili.

A pagina 128 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, Mrs. Eddy scrive: "La parola Scienza, giustamente compresa, si riferisce soltanto alle leggi di Dio ed al Suo governo dell'universo, incluso l'uomo. Da questo ne segue che gli uomini d'affari e colti studiosi hanno trovato che la Scienza Cristiana accresce la loro resistenza ed i loro poteri mentali, ingrandisce la loro percezione del carattere, dà loro sagacità e precisione, ed abilità di superare la loro capacità ordinaria". Essa aggiunge: "Una conoscenza della Scienza dell'essere sviluppa le abilità e possibilità latenti dell'uomo. Estende l'atmosfera del pensiero, dando ai mortali accesso a sfere più ampie e più alte".

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With
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Leigh Hunt, Apostle of Cheerfulness

IN ONE OF those neat, silent lanes, where grass and paving-stones seem to be striving alike for the upper hand, we found the poet's residence—a plain two-story brick cottage, of the humblest size, but as trim and snug in its outward aspect as it could well be. . . .

The servant ushered us through a diminutive hall, into a little library, on the threshold of which Mr. Hunt met us. The first impression which I received from his presence was that of his thorough gentleness and refinement. He was tall—nearly six feet—but slender, and still perfectly erect, in spite of his seventy years. This was all that I could notice in the twilight, but I felt the cordial pressure of a small, warm, delicate hand, as he welcomed me with a manner in which there was something of a fine antique courtesy.

We entered the little room, the servant lighted the lamp, and we took seats at the four sides of a table just large enough to accommodate us. The walls were covered with books from floor to ceiling: a single window opened upon a few square yards of garden, and there was just sufficient room for the servant to pass around, outside of us. Nothing could be more cozy and comfortable. The narrow quarters disposed each one of us to genial, social converse, and we should have felt much less at home in the large and lofty hall of an aristocratic mansion. . . .

Leigh Hunt, in fact, might justly be called, among poets, the Apostle of Cheerfulness. No author ever possessed sunnier philosophy. All the hardships and disappointment of his life could not sour or embitter him. He stuck bravely to the theory that everything was good and beautiful—that there was no inherent evil in the nature of Man, and no reason why every human being on the face of the earth should not be jolly. Not a dark, or morbid, or complaining line is to be found in all his works. His poems are full of breezes, and odors, and sunshine, and laughter.—From "At Home and Abroad: A Sketch-Book of Life, Scenery, and Men," by BAYARD TAYLOR.

Smelter Found Barometer of Mine Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—The ups and downs and changes of mining in the countries of the Pacific Rim are largely recorded in the activity of the Tacoma Smelter. Recently shipments of copper ore from the Kennecott Mine in Alaska stopped and this closed at least until another rich vein is "struck" the history of one of the world's biggest copper mines. For 20 years the Smelter has been receiving ore from this mine—ore that was 60 per cent pure copper. "It is hard to believe that at last it has run out," one of the Smelter officials said.

But the scene shifts and now big shipments of copper are coming from Chelan in eastern Washington. For about a year now the Smelter has received about 4,000 tons per month of copper concentrate from this new mine.

Two years ago Russia, one of the big customers of the Smelter stopped sending ore to be smeltered, the answer being that the Nation has developed industrially to a place where it smelts and refines its own ores. In the same period of time the Philippines have become one of the gold producing areas and ships from these Islands are frequent visitors at the Smelter docks.

During the first week in April cargoes of ores arrived from Sweden, eastern Canada, South America, the Philippines, Australia, British Columbia and Alaska. Ore arrived by rail from eastern Washington, Montana, Oregon and interior British Columbia.

Ocean-going boats dock immediately in front of the plant which is a decided advantage in handling bulky ore cargoes. These cargoes provide an excellent exchange ballast for lumber, another bulky commodity. The Smelter in its service to South America has become an economic factor in the promotion of trade between the continents.

The Smelter, which is one of the largest in the world, processes one-twelfth of the Nation's refined copper, gold and silver and chemical by-products.

Oklahoma Oil Strikers March to Indictments

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Leaving their womenfolk on picket duty, more than 90 striking oil workers marched en masse to the courthouse and surrendered to indictments growing out of their strike of nearly four months against the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation.

National Guardsmen at the big West Tulsa refinery looked on passively. At the near-by union hall youngsters carried signs proclaiming, "My Daddy Went to Jail Because He Wouldn't Scab," "My Daddy Is a Striker, Not a Criminal," and "The Grand Jury Put My Daddy in Jail Without Cause."

Altogether 143 men were indicted.

Ship Without a Rudder

Keystone

Can Scuttle Sideways Like a Crab

The Vecta Is Its Name on the Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England—A passenger vessel which has no rudder, but can nevertheless be propelled forward, backward and even completely sideways was demonstrated here recently.

The ship is the "Vecta," claimed to be the largest vessel so far built in any country for propulsion by the Voith-Schneider system, which makes a rudder an anachronism.

The Vecta, built for the Southampton-Cowes passenger and auto ferry service, is fitted with two screws which protrude below the flat-bottomed stern. Pitch and angle of the six vertical blades are controlled directly from the captain's bridge, both for steering and speed. The ship is maneuvered solely by use of the screws.

"Vecta" can scuttle sideways like a crab, and turn in 1¾ times its own length at slow speed, and in two lengths at 14 knots.

Nazi Vote Drops In Netherlands' Local Elections

AMSTERDAM, April 20 (AP)—Final results of the election of 11 Provincial Councils—important as a barometer of Netherlands domestic politics — early today showed big losses for Nazis and for Premier Hendrik Colijn's Calvinist Party.

The Nazis, who polled only 4 per cent of the vote in 1937 elections, lost more than a third of that small showing in yesterday's balloting.

Compared with the 1937 figures, Calvinists lost 4 per cent of their following, Socialists 0.6 per cent, and Communists 0.15. Liberals gained 3 per cent, Christians 2.5 and Roman Catholics 1.

The elections were of little national importance except as a possible indication of the domestic political trend.

Queen Elizabeth Tries on Wardrobe For Trip to U. S.

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth spent more than an hour today with dressmakers at Buckingham Palace trying on new gowns for her trip next month with King George to Canada and the United States.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Albert Canning, Vice-Marshal of London Police and Commissioner of Scotland Yard, arrived today aboard the liner Queen Mary en route to Washington and Ottawa to arrange for police protection of King George and Queen Elizabeth during their forthcoming visit.

Canning said he did not know yet how many men would be assigned to the royal couple during their 11,000-mile trip through Canada and the United States, but suggested that 10 or 20 might be sufficient. He was met by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who arranged for Canning's immediate departure for Washington.

Kitchener Film To Cover Incident Of Sunken Warship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Hitherto unpublished facts about the destruction of the Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener sank in 1916, are to be divulged in the film which Mr. Herbert Wilcox is to begin in April on the career of the famous British Field Marshal, it is announced here.

The picture is to cost £200,000, and the scenario is being written by Sir Robert Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Adviser to His Majesty's Government. Sir Robert is accustomed to work of this kind, having been a dramatist in his youth. He was responsible for some of the dialogue in Mr. Wilcox's Queen Victoria film, "Sixty Glorious Years." The co-operation of the War Office and the Admiralty is being extended to the film.

Pickets Picket Own Union And Get Picketed in Turn

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Three machinists who picketed the headquarters of their own union—a new wrinkle in labor disputes—ceased picketing when the Sign Writers, Local 1231, protested signs the men carried did not bear union labels.

Parading in front of the International Association of Machinists, District 47, American Federation of Labor, offices, the men carried homemade signs reading "Business Agents—Discrimination Against Members." The protest was against what they called "favoritism" by leaders in assigning jobs.

Motoring Laws Proposed

LOS ANGELES—Only 20 per cent of the 305 bills affecting motorists, under consideration in the State Legislature, are expected to become law, according to a trend reported by the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Nut Machines Boost Pay–and Relief–Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Pecan shellers fortunate enough to obtain employment in the modern mechanized plants of this Texan pecan processing center are earning more money than ever. Others, claiming inability to find jobs at any pay in the industry which formerly employed them, have made futile appeals to the city for direct relief.

Although even the big plants resisted application of the Federal Wage-Hour Law at first, shutting down for a time, some of them have resumed operations, paying a minimum of 25 cents an hour as required by law. The largest plant was said recently to be employing some 1,200 workers whereas it once claimed to be giving employment to nearly 7,000, many of them Mexican women and girls.

In order to pay wages that in many instances are three times the former earnings of shellers, the plants, their operators assert, must get commensurate production. This mechanization helps them to do. But the smaller plants were unable to stand the expense of mechanization. Some of them never reopened.

So far a smaller volume of pecans has been processed under the new arrangement. But the total crop was smaller last year. However, mechanization appears to have come to stay and many formerly employed never will get their pecan shelling jobs back unless the industry is greatly expanded.

Even so, both employers and jobless workers have continued to seek some sort of exemption under the Wage and Hour Law. Some have sought interpretation of the law's area of production provisions to achieve this relief. While the plants were still largely closed the pecan workers' union supported the processors' application for permission to pay 15 cents an hour for a three months' learning period, but the wage-hour administration rejected the plea. The plant owners argued that the trial period at lower pay was justified while the workers were getting used to new machines.

The union was willing because the plan appeared to pave the way for some re-employment in an industry where there was practically none at the time and to promise eventual higher wakes.

50,000 Out in Dress Tie-Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—About 50,000 persons were out of work today following a stoppage and strike in the dress industry here, resulting from a breakdown of contractual agreements among manufacturers, labor, jobbers, and truckmen.

The United Dress Manufacturers' Association voted April 19 to close their shops until they could come to terms with jobbers on prices paid for their work: Simultaneously, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Local 102, announced it was going on strike against 70 nonunion shops, declaring meanwhile the action was taken to "completely tie-up" the dress industry in the hopes of obtaining a full solution of the industry's problems.

Truckmen charge they have not been given the full quota of business guaranteed to them under provisions of an agreement reached between them and the Manufacturers' Association on March 6.

The action of the United Dress Manufacturers is not aimed at the Union, but against the jobbers, whom it charges with "chiseling" on prices paid contractors.

"We would like to see the entire matter cleaned up so the industry can be placed on a smooth-working basis," a spokesman for the Union said, "We want an agreement that will eliminate all the just grievances of both groups, and which will enable the industry to function without further interruption.

"We think it can be done if various factions show a constructive attitude, and if they will adhere to pledges they have already made in agreements signed earlier this year."

Eire to Eliminate British King's Name On New Passports

DUBLIN (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced in the Irish Senate April 19 that King George's name would be eliminated from Eire's new passports.

Revised form of the documents requests "safe passage to the citizens of Eire (Ireland) in the name of Eamon de Valera, Minister for External Affairs" instead of the King as was customary.

Mr. de Valera is both Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs.

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Out comes dirty, winter-thinned oil, diluted with gasoline from cold-weather choking. In goes clean, *heat-resisting* Summer Mobiloil.

3 PROTECT GEARS

Thinned, grimy winter oil removed. Gears "Summer-Proofed" with the *right grade* of Mobiloil Summer Gear Oil. Sticks to its job!

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Water pump
Shackles
Fittings lubricated on: universal joints, clutch and wheel bearings
Brake cross-members
Drag links
Clutch rods, pedal
Uncovered springs oiled
All fittings
Spring saddles
Distributor
Fan bearing
Steering gear
Generator
Hose connections and lights checked

5 ADJUST SPARK PLUGS

Spark plugs are carefully inspected for cracked porcelain or broken points—then especially adjusted to help you get the most power from summer gasoline.

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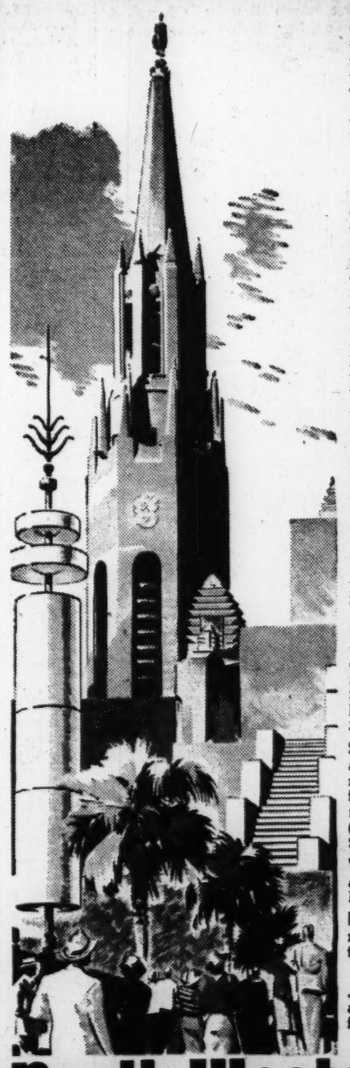

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YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK—Geysers, wild animal life, giant waterfalls, mud volcanoes, multi-colored hot springs. Round trip from Chicago in Pullmans (berth extra) to the West Yellowstone Gateway, 21-day limit, $49.30. Tickets on sale June 1 to September 7.

COLORADO—Pine-fragrant air, towering peaks, mile-high cities, sparkling streams and lakes. Round trip in coaches, Chicago to Denver or Colorado Springs, also in Pullmans (berth extra), $35.95, 21-day limit. From Chicago in Pullmans (berth extra), $43.05, Oct. 31 limit. Tickets on sale June 1 to September 30.

ZION-BRYCE-GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARKS—The most colorful, inspiring scenery in the world. Three great National Parks on one low-cost tour. Round trip Chicago to the Cedar City, Utah, Gateway, in Pullmans (berth extra), 21-day limit, $50.60. Tickets on sale May 15 to September 30.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST—A cool and lovely vacation region of giant mountains, garden cities, great forests, picturesque rivers and falls. $65.00 round trip in coaches from Chicago, 6 months limit. $74.00 in Tourist Sleepers (berth extra), 3 months limit. $90.30 in Standard Pullmans (berth extra), 3 months limit on sale daily.

SUN VALLEY, IDAHO—America's most famous all-year sports center. Outdoor ice skating in summer, new dancing terrace, golf, tennis, swimming, rodeo, fishing, pack trips. Challenger Inn features double rooms as low as $4 per day. Round trip in Pullmans, (berth extra), Chicago to Sun Valley, Idaho, 21-day limit, $55.45. Tickets on sale May 15 to September 30.

WESTERN DUDE RANCHES—Swim, ride, hike and rest in mountain air and sunshine. Write for Directory of Dude Ranches.

BOULDER DAM—A gigantic masterpiece of modern engineering. All-expense side trip en route to or from Southern California as low as $4.65.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939

The Circus Is Coming to Town!

Don Wallace

Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey Offer:

(1) Three of the hundred funmakers in the circus; (2) Chita Cristiani, equestrian acrobat; (3) John Ringling North, President of the circus, which is to show in Boston one week starting Monday, May 1; (4) a few of the 50 elephants.

Building Up His Fences Found Saltonstall's Need

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's political strength is being affected by his record-breaking budget, his new tax proposals, and charges that he has failed to assume definite leadership on Beacon Hill in regard to legislative and other matters, observers believe today.

While the Governor is personally popular at the State House among legislators and attachés, the general feeling exists that he must abandon his present "idealistic" attempts to allow the Legislature to operate without executive interference.

Although the Governor's friends appreciate the idealism behind his noninterference policy, has pseudo friends and political enemies have been quick to interpret it as a sign of weakness.

Ask More Leadership

His friends, therefore, insist that he must abandon his present practice of placing issues before the Legislature with the mere statement that solution of the problems is a legislative function

Possibly the present Saltonstall policy is the result of the Governor's experience during the James M. Curley regime. At that time Mr. Saltonstall was Speaker of the House and as such witnessed and felt the bludgeon tactics of Mr. Curley as the latter attempted to force his demands upon the Republican Legislature even to the extent of employing threats and promises.

The political dangers attendant to the present administrative policy were aired at the recent conclave between the Governor and Republican members of the House, at which at least one member warned that the Democrats have already started a "smear" campaign against the Governor, based on what his opponents say is his failure to assume leadership and his various actions to date. Warnings were sounded that a countercampign must be started now if the Governor is to escape re-election defeat in 1940 at the hands of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, who is expected to be a Democratic gubernatorial nominee for the office.

Talks Over WBZ Tonight

This warning has evidently resulted in action because Governor Saltonstall will give to the people an account of his stewardship to date in an address over WBZ at 6:15 tonight. Furthermore, he is preparing to send to the Legislature within a few days a taxation message in which he will take as his own various new taxation proposals outlined in his inaugural but which his legislative secretary at a public hearing said were recommendations of Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, passed along for legislative consideration. This statement caused considerable criticism. The Governor will be in a much stronger position if he assumes authorship of various proposals for new taxes to balance his budget.

In addition, the Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee has sent to all contributors to the 1938 Republican campaign a special bulletin warning that groundwork for the 1940 State election must be laid at once for the purpose, among other things, of checking "a smear campaign already started by the Democrats."

The bulletin further stated:

"The present Administration is facing unprecedented problems of finance and unemployment. Unless the policy of careless and extravagant expenditure pursued by the last two Democratic Governors is counteracted, our industrial cities, and the State will face financial disaster.

"No Governor ever faced a tougher situation. Democrats have already started a 'smear' campaign.

"It will be heard to satisfy all the elements in our own Party. We must keep the public fully informed on the issues involved in our State Government."

What Governor Needs

The Saltonstall address tonight undoubtedly could be a step in that direction for the Governor is expected to carry to the people his economy program, and possibly outline his major accomplishments to date.

Various members of the Legislature insist that favorable publicity, through presenting the issues directly to the public, is a prime necessity to rebuilding the political strength of the Governor. For instance, they argue, the Governor should explain to the public why the various departmental reorganizations were necessary. Such action would abolish the appearance of a political purge, they add.

If the Governor can make a start in that direction tonight and when his forthcoming tax message is sent to the Legislature he can assume legislative leadership—not dictatorship—his political position may improve 100 per cent immediately. If he fails to do these things, Republican anxiety over 1940 may continue to grow, it is believed.

E. M. M.

More Power to the Feather Duster

By a Staff Artist

It Will Wear Out Anything but Lead

An artist's conception of a young housewife surveying the wreck of a sofa which has collapsed under the swishes of a feather duster.

Is Your Feather Duster Tough? Well, the Plumbing Will Fool It

The expression, "You could have knocked me down with a feather," would seem to be more than hyperbole in the light of what recent natural science research has discovered in regard to the wardrobe of birds.

If you are using a feather duster around the house, setting clouds of dust dancing in the sunlight, or are giving "a lick and a promise" to the family car, you probably are wearing down the articles presumably being cleansed.

Here's what natural science found out about feathers when complaints began to roll up that in the feather duster business the feathers were wearing out metal parts essential to the manufacture of this part of the janitor's equipment.

Tougher Than Metal Rings

In making dusters, reports the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little, Inc., research chemists, of Cambridge, the feathers are drawn through a metal ring to regiment the quills. Light as they may be, the feathers have a protective structure of tiny, rough scales that scratch and eventually wear out this metal ring. Most dusters are made of turkey tail feathers.

Believe it or not, one manufacturer found his rings worn so rapidly as to mean serious nuisance and expense. In succession, various harder metals were tried—several types of steels, then stellite, then carboloy. None was entirely satisfactory and he asked for suggestions from an ingenious worker in metals.

The successful solution ended up in the exact reversal of the direction in which previous research had pointed to correct this abrasion. Little is known, physicists admit, of the ultimate nature of friction, and the term "hardness" is all but meaningless without a description of the manner of its measurement or the nature of the opposing forces.

Can't Predict Friction

Hardness, for example, as measured by the penetration of a steel ball may have no relation to hardness measured by depth of groove under a diamond cutter. It is difficult therefore to predict wear or friction with unusual materials or conditions.

The microscopic surface of feathers presents an unusual combination of abrasive properties of surface, composition and shape. When rubbed against material of "brute hardness," researchers discovered, minute particles wore away. But lead, not rigid, but pliable, apparently "flowed" back and forth under the pressure of the feather surface.

Lead was suggested to the feather duster manufacturer who now reports that pure lead rings wear almost indefinitely.

The moral appears to be: Use your dustor on your lead pipes only and save the furniture.

Gas Tank Truck Drivers Again Halted by Pickets

The gasoline supply of Boston motorists was interfered with by another labor union today, but was not believed to be in any immediate danger of a shortage.

The interference came as the Boston labor scene continued to be marked by disputes over the renewal of union contracts—one, a nine-day combined strike and lockout of coal and fuel oil truck drivers, and the other, a four-day strike of seamen of four major petroleum concerns.

The irony of the new development was that once again the gasoline tank truck drivers were turned back by pickets despite the fact this group of drivers has no dispute with its employers.

The drivers today were being halted by seamen of the National Maritime Union, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Last week, they were stopped by members of the Coal and Fuel Oil Truck Drivers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The seamen tried to stop deliveries from the yards of four petroleum concerns, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony-Vacuum, Tidewater and C. D. Mallory, against which they went on strike in all Atlantic Gulf ports last Monday. They are seeking preferential union hiring halls in their new labor agreement.

Those of the gasoline truck drivers, who belong to the Oil Workers International Union, affiliated with the C. I. O., have said they will not violate their own contract, but were described by Thomas McGowan, local head of the Maritime Union, as aiding the seamen's strike in every possible legal way.

He said they were not only returning to the yards when stopped by picketing seamen, but were joining the picket line themselves. Approximately 200 pickets were on duty at oil plants in East Boston and Revere today, he claimed.

In the meantime, the coal and fuel oil truck-drivers' strike and lockout continued without considerable change in the situation, except that 400 longshoremen, members of the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, were said by its officers to have quit work in sympathy with the coal truck drivers.

The longshoremen were said to be idle at piers where coal boats were tied up. A check-up of several of these piers disclosed that boats were being unloaded there, however.

Commissioner of Labor James T. Moriarty said this afternoon the two sides in the coal and fuel oil drivers strike were "nearer to an agreement than any time in the past eight weeks." Negotiations for a new contract began eight weeks ago.

No Danger of Floods in State as Yet

No immediate danger from floods is reported, but the State Department of Public Works, after a survey of streams today, said that a combination of warm weather and more rain might bring a serious threat to Western Massachusetts where scores of mountain streams emptying into the Housatonic River are still rising.

All main roads of the State are open, according to the Engineering Division, which spotted five or six temporary bridges out because of high water in the western part of the State. Water is reported in roads back of Heath and Charlemont and on the highway between Sheffield and Great Barrington, but the situation is not described as dangerous.

One washout has hampered mail service. Francis J. Jones, assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, notified Postmaster Peter F. Tague of a washout 150 feet in length and about 60 feet deep on the B. & M. Connecticut River route to White River Junction, N. H., at Charlestown, N. H., between Springfield, Vt., and Newport, Vt. This will hold up mail delivery over that route possibly 36 hours. The mails are being rerouted through Boston for delivery in the flood district by bus.

Waterbury Jury Visits City Hall

WATERBURY, Conn., April 20 (AP)—The jury in the Waterbury $1,000,000 fraud trial today made an inspection trip to the basement of the City Hall where janitors have testified records of municipal financial transactions were destroyed.

Judge Ernest A. Inglis instructed jurors not to discuss the case during their visit and told lawyers that if they wanted to direct the jury's attention to any features of the building it would have to be done through the Judge.

The jury studied the storage room, boiler room, and stairways.

The State charges that some of the 23 defendants, among whose number are Mayor Frank Hayes and other City officials, had the records burned in an effort to conceal a conspiracy to defraud this City of more than $1,000,000.

Joseph J. Carroll and Francis Brice, both janitors, told the jury that Timothy J. Horgan, City Hall Superintendent, had given them orders to burn the records, and that Martin J. Dunn, Purchasing Agent at the time, had showed them what files to move from a storage room to the boiler room. Mr. Dunn is a defendant in the trial while Mr. Horgan has pleaded nolo contendere to the conspiracy charge.

Frogs a Topic For Sunday Hike

Frogs, toads and salamanders will be discussed by Harry Higbee, staff naturalist of the Metropolitan District Commission-WPA Division of Recreation, as he leads a group of nature students on a hike through the Stony Brook Reservation next Sunday. The group will meet at 2:30 p. m. at the La Grange Street entrance to the reservation on Washington Street, Roslindale.

Swamps in the reservation, as elsewhere, are alive with tadpoles and young frogs now, Mr. Higbee points out, and their peepings and croakings are one of the features of early spring in New England.

Anyone interested in the subject is invited to join this nature trek.

The Division of Recreation has also scheduled an eight-mile hike through the Blue Hills for Sunday afternoon. The hikers will meet at 11 a. m. at the junction of Randolph Avenue and Chickatawbut Road, Milton. Busses running from Ashmont station on the Cambridge-Dorchester subway pass this point. They are marked Fall River, Brockton and Taunton.

Fall of Despotism Forecast By Beneš in Boston Speech

Dr. Eduard Beneš, crusading former President of Czecho-Slovakia, who now combines an American teaching position with leadership of a movement to free his native country from German rule, left Boston today after a brief, whirlwind visit in which he predicted the downfall of all totalitarian states either by war or revolution.

To an applauding, enthusiastic crowd of 2,500, which packed Symphony Hall last night, the man who, more than all others, helped the late Thomas Masaryk found the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia declared: "No despotism can be lasting in a country which has once been free."

From the crowd, he received an ovation that demonstrated its obvious sympathy and respect. From Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who also spoke, and from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who accompanied him from Back Bay Station to the auditorium, he received official salutations as a "patriot and upholder of democracy."

But it was in the reception backstage after the address that the enthusiasm was most evident. Distinguished lawyers, educators, and clergymen on the Honorary Committee lingered to talk with Dr. Beneš while reporters, members of the local Czech colony and a hundred others clamored at the stage entrances and pushed past police guards to congratulate and speak with the exiled statesman.

A consul from a South American State, protesting against the delay in admitting him, pleaded, with evident emotion, "But I only want to shake his hand . . . I only want to shake his hand!"

Dr. Beneš' address—a feature of Patriots' Day in Massachusetts, marking the 165th anniversary of Paul Revere's ride to warn the American revolutionists of the approach of British troops—was devoted, in part, to Dr. Beneš' contention of the need for a new revolution against the dictators of modern Europe.

"Democracy after the war was a great revolution," he said. "The reaction came after its mistakes and failures. The dictatorships are today another great revolution—social, political, economic and juridical; their mistakes, failures and inefficiency provoke inevitably new reaction—a new revolution! Dictatorship is always temporary!"

Shipload of German Goods Arrives

The last direct shipment of German merchandise to reach Boston before April 23, when the countervailing duty increasing imposts on most German products by about 25 per cent, goes into effect, came in this morning on the freighter Ulm of the North German Lloyd Line.

The Ulm anchored in the Lower Harbor last night on arriving direct from Hamburg and Bremen and today moved up to Pier 46, Mystic Docks, Charlestown, and began discharging freight. It is expected that the vessel, loaded to capacity with German goods, will unload its entire cargo here since there is no time to proceed to other ports before the deadline.

The countervailing duties on most German commodities were ordered several weeks ago by authorities in Washington. They are intended to offset the German practice of subsidizing exports to the United States.

Cleaning of Harbor Waters Pushed

A sewerage scheme costing $24,000,000 to relieve polluted waters in and about Boston harbor, recommended by a special Commission, lacks the necessary funds, according to Representative Joseph L. Whiton of Quincy, speaking for Governor Saltonstall. Mr. Whiton said that the Governor was in constant touch with the Commission and was informed on every phase of the plan. A conference on ways and means with Mayor Tobin of Boston, and with other officials representing localities served by the Metropolitan sewerage system will be held in the near future.

The program, which would last about 75 years, includes the construction of purification treatment works at the three sewer outlets, at a total expense of $10,000,000, and improvement of all inland streams, to prevent pollution descending into Boston Harbor.

It is not intended that the entire burden of cost be laid against cities and towns, according to the Commission and the Governor. Federal aid under the PWA and bonds for a 40-year period are proposed.

Bacigalupo Named Tax Board Aide

Stephen D. Bacigalupo of Boston was appointed Chief Legal Adviser to the State Appellate Tax Board today, a $5,000-a-year position. Mr. Bacigalupo has served as an Assistant Attorney General under four Governors—Fuller, Allen, Ely, and—briefly—Curley.

The appointment, which was submitted to the Executive Council, was made by John D. Wright, Chairman of the Board, with indorsement of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Mr. Bacigalupo succeeds Edward U. Lee of Boston, an appointee of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Mr. Lee resigned more than a month ago.

Dr. Thomas P. Greene of New Bedford, President of the Massachusetts Dental Hygiene Council, was appointed by Governor Saltonstall to the State Board of Dental Examiners. He succeeds Dr. M. Francis Hinds of New Bedford, whose term expires.

Chadwick Cites Lesson of Peace

CARIBOU, Maine, April 20 (AP)—Stephen F. Chadwick, National Commander of the American Legion, left with his Maine "buddies" today a conviction that America's freedom should be a lesson to nations "not so fortunate."

The Seattle lawyer expressed the belief last night at Caribou, last official stop on a three-day tour of the State which carried him to the international boundary at Madawaska and Fort Kent.

From Madawaska he marched across an international bridge to Edmundston, New Brunswick, where he told a crowd of Americans and Canadians it was their duty to show the world "two democratic nations can and do live at peace, side by side."

"We hope," he added, "the Old World will soon come to appreciate our success in living the peaceful way."

A $1,100,000 Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt requested Congress to make available an additional $600,000 for the Monopoly Investigating Committee. The Committee's original appropriation was $500,000.

Big Top: Combined Shows

"Restyled in beauty and splendor for a changing world" (whatever the not inarticulate circus press department means by that), Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Combined Shows will open their annual engagement in Boston Garden on Monday afternoon, May 1.

Boston is advised that "The Greatest Show on Earth" this year boasts an opening spectacle "geared to dazzle the eyes of the discriminating public." This is "The World Comes to the World's Fair." It is described as the last word in pageantry—"100 revue finales in a single iridescent immensity, with elephants, camels, tigers, and horses added."

The number was conceived, costumed, and produced by Charles Le Maire, of Ziegfeld Follies fame, and it is said to have used up $55,000 of the circus bank roll, on the say-so of John Ringling North, President of the Big Show, and he ought to know.

The Big Show comes to Boston, from New York, with 50 elephants, 1,600 people, including 800 performers, 1,009 menagerie animals, and hundreds of horses.

Gargantua the Great, the giant gorilla, returned from triumphs in London, where Mr. North exhibited him in December and January as the first American feature attraction ever to be shown abroad, will size up the crowds in the Garden menagerie from his air-conditioned cell-block on wheels.

From abroad comes Fritzi Bartoni, billed as "Europe's queen of the flying trapeze," who delights in diving headlong from her swinging bar and checking her flight by a one-heel catch.

The Great Arturo, specialist in falls on the high wire in the dome of the Garden; the marvelous Pilades, who leap and somersault over massed elephants, camels, and horses; Hubert Castle, Britain's comic of the tight wire; Albert Powell, contortionist on the flying trapeze; the Zerbinis, the Faludys, and the Ortans, springboard somersaulting troupes; the Iwanows, comedians of the aerial bars; the Aicardis, torch-hurling sensationalists; Albertino and Lulu, Britain's best-known clowns; the Four Queens, trapeze artists—these are some of the specialists engaged on the Continent during the winter.

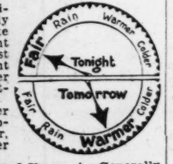
The famous Cristianis, bareback riding troupe, will again head the standard featured acts. The Flying Concellos (three troupes) will headline the big aerial numbers, among them a new aerial ballet, designed by Le Maire.

Dorothy Herbert is back from Europe and she heads the high school and jumping numbers of the show on her rearing and hurdling horse. Seventy Kentucky three and four-year olds are featured in the new high school and liberty horse numbers.

In the races closing the show, harness horses, among them Calumet Fife, will compete. This is the first appearance of racing sulkies under the big top.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with moderate temperature tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in middle or lower 40's; gentle westerly winds.

Maine: Fair, cooler in the interior tonight; Friday fair, somewhat warmer in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair, cooler in the south portions tonight; Friday partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair, cooler in the interior tonight; Friday fair with moderate temperature.

Connecticut: Fair cooler in the interior, light frost tonight; Friday fair with moderate temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds mostly westerly; fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	47	47	Minneapolis	40	40
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	36	34	New York	48	46
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	58	52
Helena	34	34	Philadelphia	48	46
Kansas City	50	50	St. Louis	38	34
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	62	60	Washington	50	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 20.
B—Minimum, April 19.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:50 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Friday, 12 midnight; height, 10.0 feet.
Light on vehicles by 7:00 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Boston Opera House—
"The Women" comedy by Clare Booth. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan and Leona Powers. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"H. M. S. Pinafore," and "Cox and Box," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15.

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinees Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
Shakespeare's "Hamlet" starring Maurice Evans. 7.

Plymouth—
"The Lady Has a Heart," starring Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Joe E. Brown in "Flirting with Fate." 2, 5:10, 8. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour. 3:45, 6:35, 9:30.

Repertory—
"Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Also "Girls on Probation," with Jane Bryan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Also "Wanted by the Police," featuring Frankie Darro.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Let Us Live," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Henry Fonda. 10:45 a. m., 2:35, 6:25, 10. Also "Peck's Bad Boy With the Circus," 12:05, 3:55, 7:45. Stage show: 1:20, 5:15, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner and Mary Clare. Also "March of Time."

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 10 a. m., 12:35, 2:45, 5:10, 7:30, 10. Also "Disney Review." 9:15, 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:40, 9:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Within the Law," with Ruth Hussey and Paul Kelly. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 9. Also "Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7, 10:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Midnight," Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10. Also "King of Chinatown," with Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff and Sidney Toler. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40. Tomorrow "Yes, My Darling Daughter," featuring Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn, Roland Young, Fay Bainter and May Robson. Also "Hound of the Baskervilles," with Basil Rathbone.

South Station Theater—
Original "Great Train Robbery," plus 10 other subjects. Latest newsreels. Tomorrow: "March of Time." "Ancient Egypt." Walt Disney cartoon, Floyd Gibbons "True-Adventure Story." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter and Jacqueline Wells. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 Tomorrow: "Topper Takes a Trip," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Fenway and Paramount—
George Raft and Ellen Drew in "The Lady's From Kentucky." Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:35. "The Eagle and the Hawk," with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, Fredric March and Jack Oakie. Fenway 1:15, 4:19, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 659, 9:57.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Kentucky," starring Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby.

Uptown—
"Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Also "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starring W. C. Fields, Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Tomorrow: "The Three Musketeers," with Margot Grahame, Walter Abel and Paul Lukas. Also "The Oklahoma Kid," featuring Humphrey Bogart.

University—
Alice Faye in "Tail Spin." 3:15, 6:35, 9:55. Also "The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Exeter—
Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din." 1:30, 5:10, 8:50. Also "Sailing Along," with Gracie Fields. 3:25, 7:20.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood." 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

Tremont—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and David Niven. Also Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglan and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Walt Disney Revue" Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Other Events

Boston Public Library Lecture Hall—
Illustrated lecture on "The Charm and Romance of Early New England Houses," by Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, photographer and lecturer. 8.

The Barn—
"Nor All Thy Tears," presented by the Ford Hall Forum Players. Assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group. Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. 8:30.

Music

Women's City Club—
Third concert by the Boston Society of Early Music, with the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments assisting artists. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Water Colors by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Crosley Enters 2-Cylinder Junior In Auto Field

Motors and Highways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A two-cylinder automobile, said to be capable of 50 miles to the gasoline gallon and reported to sell for less than $400 will push its way into the highly competitive automotive field next week under the sponsorship of the Crosley radio interests, according to an announcement received in Boston today.

The new invader of an untapped low price field will make its official debut at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway in Indianapolis, when Powel Crosley, Jr., will present the car to some 200 Crosley distributors representing about 25,000 Crosley dealers throughout the United States. The car is described as an answer to the family man's demands for a second car to drive into the office or to utilize in business while the wife takes the other car.

From reports out of the Crosley radio plant in Cincinnati, the two-cylinder car will be all-steel construction even to the interior trim. There is also some speculation alluding to an 61-inch wheelbase, motorcycle tires and a small-size engine with an 8-inch long crankshaft.

Initial orders call for a production of 25,000 cars in the first three to four months. From the Crosley viewpoint, the car will represent a spectacular innovation with brilliant performance, smaller, lighter and more economical transportation at a new low price—the car "that everyone has been asking for and which the Crosley interests have now decided to do something about."

Actual details of the new car are no less interesting and significant than the repercussions heard in the automobile industry concerning the possibilities of success for small, low-cost cars of the type typified by the Crosley product. They can be summed up as follows:

If a reasonable amount of energy can be built into the engine, if design can be made to approximate something of what the public has come to expect in an automobile, and if plans are backed by a type of alert advertising and energetic salesmanship such as Crosley is famous for in radio and refrigeration fields . . . then the small, low-cost car should take hold immediately.

The courage and initiative required to invade the automobile field is revealed in a General Motors pamphlet showing that out of 1,000 automobile manufacturers who have started in the business, less than 30 have survived the rigors of competition. The victims represent every class . . . gasoline, electric and steam . . . and one and two-cylinder cars predominate.

Invisible Speed, Too?

A transparent automobile, first of its kind to be built in the United States, will be exhibited at the New York World's Fair to illustrate the possibilities of new synthetic plastics and to bring every working part of the automobile into the spectator's view. The glass-like plastic is used to form fenders, hood and outer body panels and can be driven out on the highways in any kind of weather.

In the doors, it will be hardly possible to tell where the windows leave off and the doors begin. Glass windows will lower into the glasstions in a glass house. The driver, looking through the windshield, can see right down into his engine. And there is a strange look about the headlamps installed on top of fenders and having the appearance of not being there.

Steel-Like Glass

Speaking of glass, the Franklin Institute announces a new type of safety glass strong enough to stop a half-pound steel ball covering 50 feet a second, yet so flexible that when broken it can be rolled up "like a rug."

After six years of research costing millions of dollars, the glass is said to be ready for automobile installation as another forward step in the promotion of highway safety.

More Stop, Look, Listens

Grade crossing fatalities during the first 10 months of 1938, according to the Automobile Club of Boston, dropped nearly 400 below the corresponding period of the previous year. The comparative figures are 1,159 in 1938 against 1,519 in 1937. Credit for this reduction is given to Uncle Sam who has expended $200,000,000 upon the elimination of grade crossings during the last three years.

Historic Lines

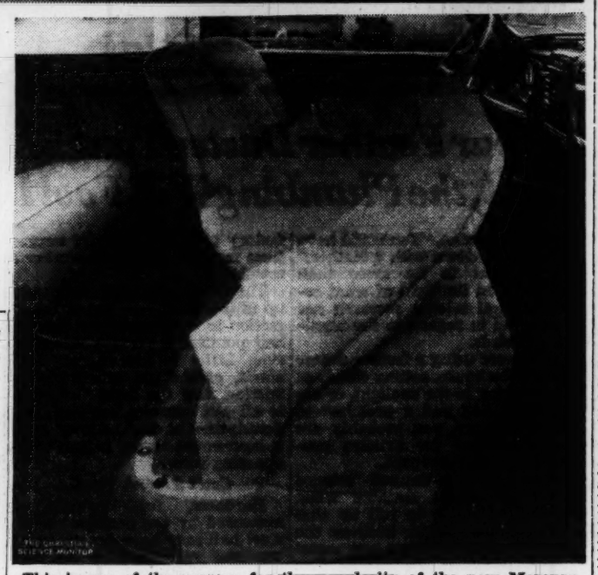
That white center line in the road which motorists have considered a modern innovation for their safety was used 300 to 400 years ago on a highway between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, Mexico, according to Alexander L. H. Darragh of Chicago, who visited Boston this week. The Mexican road, part of which is still in service today, has a built-in center line of light colored stones, said Mr. Darragh.

He thought the line was put in to prevent quarrels between travelers who wanted to be sure that they and their burros got a fair share of the roadway.

Easy to See Through This Deal

Car With the Plastic Body

The first transparent motorcar ever constructed in the United States to be on exhibition at the General Motors Building at the New York World's Fair. It is designed to show the rigid interior bracing and such features as the working mechanism of the no-draft ventilation system employed in the "unisteel" turret top body by Fisher. Inspecting it are (left to right) Thomas P. Archer, Edward F. Fisher and William S. McLean, all of the Fisher concern.



This is one of the reasons for the popularity of the new Mercury Eight sedan and sedan-coupe. The back swings inward as it is tilted forward, permitting easy entrance to the rear seat. The trim tailoring and attractive instrument board are typical of the advanced styling of this newest product of the Ford Motor Company.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Friday, April 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—"Home Towns in America." Samuel Beer.
7:45 p. m.—WIXAL Mail Bag.
8:00 p. m. — Pathways to Peace: "Knights in Armor," Henry W. Sowerby
8:15 p. m.—Elements of Aviation—"Aviation Radio," Prof. Hilding Carlson.

Delay in Printing Court Manual Blamed on Law

While the law requiring that state contracts be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder was established to prevent excess contract prices, today state officials were blaming this restriction for the delay in publication of the 1939-40 "Manual for the General Court," the legislative guidebook on Beacon Hill.

Although this handbook, containing the names and addresses of present legislators, the names of state officials the Constitutions of the state and nation and other useful data, is due early in April, the present manual will not be ready for at least another month or two, Irving N. Hayden, clerk of the Senate, revealed.

Bankruptcy of the firm which was awarded the printing contract on the lowest bid is the cause for the delay. Jordon and Moore, the lowest bidder, was given the contract at $3,600 for 10,500 copies. Wright & Potter, the company which does most of the state printing, bid $4,030. The former company had printed the manual on two previous occasions.

After some fast maneuvering on the part of the State, the type already set has been turned over to Wright & Potter, together with the copy not yet set. Wright & Potter is ready to do the work as soon as the necessary order is received from the bankruptcy court.

Mr. Hayden today stated he was not yet certain whether the latter company will do the work at the contract price agreed upon by the Jordon and Moore Company or will successfully insist upon the $4,030 price stated in its own bid. The Senate clerk explained that this situation would be cleared up when the trustee in bankruptcy hands down the necessary order.

The Senate clerk contends Wright & Potter might well do the job at the lower figure inasmuch as nearly two-thirds of the copy has been "set up." Furthermore, he said, even if the company must pay something for the type, the price probably will be low compared to the cost of setting new type.

Meanwhile, legislators and the public are awaiting impatiently issuance of the manuals which constitute the only quick source of legislative and State House information.

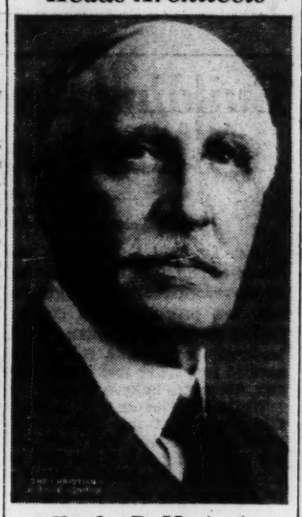
Sunday Movie Law Is Signed in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 20 (AP) —Gov. Lewis O. Barrows signed a bill yesterday legalizing Sunday motion pictures in Maine. Under a local option clause, cities and towns will be permitted to vote on allowing Sunday "movies" between 3 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.

Somerville Police Give Safety Lectures

Safety lectures for motorists involved in minor accidents and motor violations in Somerville are being given each month at police headquarters in that city, announces Thomas Damery, Chief of Police. "Invitations" instead of court summonses are sent to the violators to attend addresses by safety speakers and traffic officials. A 25-mile speed limit is being enforced in the city.

Heads Architects



Charles D. Maginnis

Boston man who has been elected President of the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects, which will convene for the first time in the New World at Washington, Sept. 24-30. President Roosevelt has invited 50 foreign countries to send delegates. The event is sponsored by the United States Government and the American Institute of Architects of which Mr. Maginnis is President.

Railroads Urged To Drop Storage Charge in Boston

New England railroads—members of the New England Freight Association—are urged in a petition filed with that organization by the Boston Port Authority, to grant storage-in-transit on waterborne freight moving westbound by rail from the Port of Boston, at rates and charges the same as are applicable on such traffic at New York.

Waterborne freight may be stored in transit via the Port of New York without the assessment of a transit charge. The petition says that a charge is made on such traffic moving by Boston, generally $6.93 a car. Because of these conditions, a substantial volume of such traffic has been diverted from Boston, the Port Authority declared today.

Citing a decision of the United States Supreme Court in support of the Port Authority's contention that granting or withholding transit privileges, as well as determination of charges to be assessed, is a matter which the individual carrier may determine, the Port Authority contends New England carriers have given up independence of action in this respect. All questions of charges and practices are now referred to an "import committee.

Constables' Fees on Way Out In New Connecticut Court Bill

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20—A modified reform of Connecticut's small-town court system, with elimination of constables' fees, will be accomplished by the present General Assembly session, it now appears. After many years of recurrent agitation against "speed traps" and "fee rackets" in country communities, general agreement has now been reached by Assembly leaders on a program of reform.

In the hands of the Judiciary Committee is a bill that would place all judges, grand jurors and constables on salary. Their pay would come out of the receipts of the court, with surplus revenue going to the State Treasury. Court costs in motor vehicle cases, where the complaints of a "racket" have arisen, would be limited by statute to a maximum of $5. "Extraordinary expenses" such as witness fees and the cost of exhibits could also be charged against the defendant, however.

The courts will be left as now organized, but permission will be granted for the gradual formation of court districts by local action. A town with an organized court could take over the court work of a contiguous town on application from its neighbor.

Horse-Wagons Go

Hartford's last horse-drawn milk wagon has made its final trip. The Bryant and Chapman Company retired "Roanie," strawberry roan "milkman's horse," after 10 years in harness. "Roanie" went to a dairy farm to finish his days. Once there were 99 horses in the company's stables.

Over-45 Study

A special commission has been appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to study the employment problem of the man over 45 years of age.

Following a program announced in the Governor's inaugural address, the commission was asked to bring in recommendations for legislation by May 15. Appointed were Carl A. Gray, Vice-President of the Whitney Chain and Manufacturing Company, Hartford; Francis S. Murphy, General Manager, the Hartford Times; Edward Riley, Bridgeport; William C. Kruser, State Commander of the American Legion, Torrington; and George C. Cowdell, former Representative from Prospect.

Bill Ratified

After 150 years, and then only after Massachusetts had led the way with similar action, the Connecticut General Assembly has ratified the first 10 amendments of the Federal Constitution, the Bill of Rights.

Worcester Auto Rate Cut Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 20—As a result of the 50 per cent decrease in automobile fatalities and accidents that has marked Worcester's 25-mile speed limit and "no-fix" policy, which was inaugurated last September, this city is headed toward a 25 per cent reduction in automobile insurance, according to a statement made by Wallace A. Ockerbloom of the Travelers' Insurance Company.

The statement was made before the Citizens' Highway Safety Committee, a group of the city's leading citizens banded together for the purpose of assisting the Police Department in its Safety Campaign, and will mean a saving of from $300,000 to $400,000 annually to Worcester motorists.

Worcester is gaining nationwide attention because of its accomplishments in highway safety work, according to Harold F. Hammond and Kenneth Beadle of the National Conservation Bureau. Both of these men informed the gathering that the National Bureau has been swamped with requests for details of the Worcester campaign methods. They also stated that Worcester has jumped ahead of Providence in many phases of highway safety, and assured the committee that if accidents continue to show the present reduction, Worcester will unodubtiedly receive national recognition as the country's safest city in 1939.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 214 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL (49.6m) 6.04mc, and its companion transmitter W1XAR (25.6m) 11.73 mc.
Springfield — Week April 24, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.
Springfield—Week May 8, 9 a. m., WSPR 1140kc.
Worcester — Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia — Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, April 29, 12 noon. May 20, 8:30 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury — Wednesdays, 10:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston — Third Sundays 5 p. m. E. S. T. W1XAL (49.6m) 6.04mc. and its companion transmitter W1XAR (25.6m) 11.73mc

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, April 23, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Be Kind to Animals"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk	Governor Saltonstall	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Cafe Continental"	News commentator	"Around the Town"
7:15	"Finding Yourself"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Around the Town"
7:30	Joe E. Brown: H.	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress"	Vallee Variety Hour:	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Burgess Meredith:	"Cheese": drama	Connecticut Yankees;	Musical program	Glee Club; orchestra;
8:30	Abbott and Costello; orchestra	Rochester Civic Orchestra; Dr. Howard Han-	Cliff Arquette; Edward Everett Horton	"Sinfonietta": Nicholai Berezowsky, conductor	soloists
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	son, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	soloists
9:15	teur hour	Radio City Four	preview of "The Hardys	John Steele, news	Glee Club; orchestra;
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meeting": "Can We Depend	Ride High": Frank	"Famous First Facts":	soloists
9:45	teur hour		Morgan; M. Korjus; or.	interviews; music	Glee Club; orchestra
10:00	"Tune-Up Time":	Upon Youth to Follow	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:15	Walter O'Keefe; A.	the American Way"	Bob Burns; Irene Her-	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:30	Kostelanetz' Orch.	"New England Talks It	vey; Jackie Cooper;	Concert Revue: Kath-	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Over": forum	John Trotter's Or.	ryn Witwer, soprano;	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	A. Bagglore; orchestra	Lyle Stanton's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Charles Baum's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Bill Fontaine's Orch
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Network program	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Jerry Franklin's Orch.

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	WEEI news	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"The Woman Buys"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Symphony in Jazz"
9:15	Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Morning hymns
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	The Gospel Singer	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Max Polikoff, violin
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Musical program	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speakers
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	"Music of Tomorrow"
12:00	Commentator	News; talk; musicale	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	Noonday Review	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musical Varieties
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Henry A.	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Wallace; orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Salute to	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Boston"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Martin Golden, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Consumer's program	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour, Dr. Walter Dam-	John Agnew, organist	Hour: "Trial by Jury"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, cond.: Percus-	Sport reports	Gilbert and Sullivan
2:45	the Air	"Betty Crocker"	sion Instruments	Don Artiste, pianist	Hour: "Trial by Jury"
3:00	News Service	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:15	Piano soloist	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Sport reports
3:30	Alec Templeton; P.	Network program	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Saltman, pianists	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"		Sport reports
4:00	Speaker; music	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	"Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Sport reports
4:30	"Promenade"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia baseball game	Sport reports
4:45	Bill Elliot, songs	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch		Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Network speakers	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob": sketch	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk	Weather; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Bernadette"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Vocal Varieties"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Vincentti Salon Orches-
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	tra
7:30	Buday Clark's Mu-	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	sical Weekly	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter"	"Don't Forget": quiz	Lucille Manners, so-	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
8:15	drama	program	prano; Ross Graham,	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Staley Players: dram-
8:30	Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: soloists;	baritone; Frank Black's	"Author! Author!": lit-	atization
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	quartet; orchestra	Orchestra; chorus	erary game	"The Argentines"
9:00	Orson Welles and	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time": Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	Gertrude Lawrence, N. Coward's	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	"People's Quiz Club"	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	"Private Lives"	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	Will Osborne's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45		News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00	"Grand Central	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Boone County Jambo-	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15	Station": drama	Rep. Hamilton Fish, N. Y.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	ree": variety	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Uncle Ezra"	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Dance Music
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Teagarden's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecast; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Dance Parade
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	News commentator	Joe Brattain's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Featherstone's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Jerry Franklin's Orch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, April 21

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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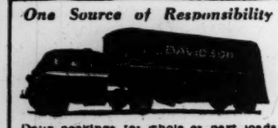

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Smith Adds Art to Home: Decorative Styles Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Because popular demand for a knowledge of interior design has been increasing steadily in this country since the Paris Exhibition of 1925, a course at Smith College was begun as an experiment five years ago, with lectures given to provide a background for students of design. Today an average of 45 girls a year are taking the Decorative Styles course.

To this liberal arts course are attracted majors from a variety of fields. The course is adaptable, and is made to fit each individual interest: history majors who wish to acquire a knowledge of the social life of the periods they already know; philosophy majors who are interested in knowing what might have caused the style changes; French or Spanish majors who wish to know the arts of those countries; or majors in architecture or landscape architecture, or art, who wish to learn of interior decoration.

In the case of each country and age the political, social, and economic situations are studied to emphasize their close correlation with the arts. Students do research work on a particular phase of interior decoration or architecture which interests them. Topics selected may include the minor arts of silver making, porcelain, glassware, rugs, wallpapers, or pottery, which are not included in detail in the more general lectures.

In addition, during the semester, each student either writes a paper or develops a particular decorating problem of her own choosing. Over 50 per cent of the students take the decorating problem. They make their own selection and placement of furniture, decide on the color scheme, and get samples of material from metropolitan wholesalers. From those in the course last year, three of the projects were exhibited at the New York Decorators Club as the only representations from a woman's college.

Although the course has helped in securing for several students positions with commercial decorating firms, and a job for one with the New York World's Fair, the aimed-for result is the procuring by the student of knowledge about the furniture in her own home, and the ability to decide the kind of atmosphere she wishes to create by decoration.

Only One Teachers' College Found Needed in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20—Once more Connecticut has been told that it does not need four State teachers' colleges—that one will do a better and a less expensive job of training teachers and that three of them should be abandoned.

A special commission appointed by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin to advise him on policy for teacher training made the report. It declares that the State teachers' colleges at Willimantic, Danbury, and New Haven should be given up and all teacher training work concentrated at the Teachers' College of Connecticut in New Britain. The commission recommends that the change be made gradually and that students now in training at Willimantic, Danbury, and New Haven be allowed to complete their courses there.

Central College

All training of teachers for high school positions, now done both at New Britain and at the Connecticut State College in Storrs would be turned over to Connecticut State College, if the plan of the commission is adopted.

The State would then have one institution, centrally located at New Britain, for training of elementary school teachers, with an enrollment of about 1,200 students. The four that the State now supports have a total enrollment of about that number.

All this could be accomplished, the commission tells the Governor, with the expenditure of less money for new buildings at New Britain than will be needed for reconstruction at the four small institutions if all of them are kept in operation.

Twelve hundred students enrolled in teacher training are enough, says the commission, to supply Connecticut public schools with all the teachers they need for years to come.

Not an Oversupply

The commission failed to support Governor Baldwin's contention that there is an oversupply of teachers in the State. There are waiting lists, the commission admits, but 50 per cent of the teachers looking for jobs are already teaching and merely looking for chances to better themselves. Many of the others are married women who cannot accept regular positions and are looking for work as substitutes. In the field of high school teaching many of the unemployed candidates are college graduates who have had no real training for teaching, and in many cases are applying for jobs as teachers only after failing to find something else to do.

The report of the commission brought from Governor Baldwin the comment that the matter was now up to the General Assembly to decide. Even before the commission's report the matter was one of the fighting issues of the session.

Willimantic, New Haven, and Danbury do not want to lose their teachers' colleges. In every session since 1933, when a similar plan of consolidation was proposed, they have been successful in fighting off all attacks. They are organized again to battle against New Britain.

"As is to be expected," said the commission, "the four teachers' colleges are largely local institutions serving the youth in the towns immediately around them. . . . Modern communication and transportation are such that local institutions for teacher preparation are not the necessity they once were. Attendance areas are no longer restricted to the distance that a horse can travel in a day."

Baldwin Asked Consolidation

Governor Baldwin, in his inaugural message, advocated the closing of two of the colleges, at Willimantic and New Haven. He is the first chief executive to lend support to the consolidation plan, opposed by former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

On the commission appointed by Governor Baldwin were his Commissioner of Education, Dr. Alonzo G. Grace; the President of the State College, Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen; the President of the Connecticut Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Clifford F. Thompson of Wallingford; and industrialist J. Carlton Ward, Jr., general manager of the Pratt & Whitney Division, United Aircraft; and a former legislator, ex-Representative Noah H. Swayne of Darien.

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Lydia Has a Little Lamb, in Fact Two

Canaan, N. H., Girl Knits Mittens From Her Own 'Natural Resources'

Lydia Hill's Mitten Mill The Smallest?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Lydia Hill, 4-H Club member of Canaan, N. H., operates what is believed to be the smallest mitten "mill" in New England. Her raw material comes from her own flock of two sheep.

Last spring she sheared her sheep, got 12 pounds of fine wool, had the wool cleaned, carded, and spun into two grades of yarn, and contracted to make 10 pairs of mittens.

Lydia is well known for her custom-made hand warmers in Canaan. She takes the measurements of the hands of her customers and then knits the mittens herself. Mittens sold this year brought from 50 cents to $2 a pair, depending on the size and on the weight of the wool.

The mitten business had its start when Lydia was given an orphan ewe lamb a few years ago.

Raising sheep and making mittens is not Lydia's only business, for she also has 50 high grade rabbits and a flock of chickens. Her chickens are entered in the 4-H egg contest. During February they had a production record that averaged about 75 per cent. Lydia is now taking her fourth year of 4-H clothing work and has completed the canning project.

Dean Urges Plan Of Reorganization

Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, has submitted a bill to the Legislative Committee on State Administration to reorganize his own department. He claims that his reorganization plan is "more economical" than that recommended by the Special Commission on Conservation.

Commissioner Dean recommended that five divisions be created in the Department—Forestry, Parks and Recreation, Inland Fisheries and Game, Wild Life Research and Game Management, and Marine Fisheries. Under his plan he estimates the State would save approximately $45,800.

The Special Commission's reorganization plan would abolish the present Commission and in its place establish a Department of Conservation and Recreation placing more emphasis on recreation, which is estimated as a $200,000,000-a-year business in Massachusetts. With the exception of the Division of Wild Life Research and Game Management, however, the Commission has recommended the divisions suggested by Commissioner Dean.

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Study of Taxation Planned By Group Organizing in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 20—In order to back up the taxpayers' movement with factual material and generally aid in the solution of local governmental financial problems, the New Hampshire Tax Research Foundation will be established, here, tomorrow.

The purpose of the organization is outlined in the by-laws which declare that the purposes of the Foundation are: research into taxation and public spending in New Hampshire and, secondly, dissemination of the facts through the proper agencies.

The organizing committee is composed of Winthrop L. Carter of Nashua, a manufacturer and long prominent in the affairs of the New England Council; John D. Langmuir, head of the Nashua Taxpayers' Association; E. Curtis Matthews, President of the Piscataqua Savings Bank at Portsmouth; Conrad E. Snow of Rochester; Lawrence F. Whittemore, Assistant to the President of the Boston & Maine Railroad; and Walter B. Farmer.

It is the contention of these men, who have laid the groundwork for the Foundation, that there is too little general knowledge available relative to taxation and its use locally. It is also pointed out that in order for taxpayers' associations to be effective they must be armed with extensive factual matter.

Officers of the Foundation will be named at the organization meeting.

Boon Seen in Wage-Hour Act

(Continued from Page 1)

know how much less than 30 cents an hour each is receiving, we cannot talk about the possible wage increase for the entire group with assurance.

"But we can follow up on those 300,000 who now are receiving 25 cents an hour for the first time and who will receive 30 cents an hour for the first time in the autumn. Each of these employees who works 42 hours a week—the statutory work week next October—will receive $2.10 more a week than he is receiving this week, or $630,000 more each week for the entire group, $32,760,000 more a year.

"If any of you gentlemen are looking for a new market for food and clothing, if you have houses to rent, and radios and washing machines, there you are. It isn't going to take much persuasion to sell these people. They are anxious to buy and the money is going to be spent quickly for consumers goods of all sorts."

Massachusetts Led the Way

Mr. Andrews reviewed the history of regulation of wages and hours, calling the attention to the fact that Massachusetts was one of the first American states to feel the impact of the industrial revolution, and one of the first to demand legislation to regulate the factory system. Today every State has some sort of legislative restrictions upon working hours, and 25 have minimum wage hours for women and children.

Mr. Andrews, referring to enforcement of the Fair Standards Act, said that the first criminal prosecution was against a contract stitching company at Lawrence, Mass. They were fined $1,500. The first tip on this case came to the Boston office from an orphan who was working there. The letter told of abuses such as the workers being ordered to punch their time clock for half a day although working a full day.

Checking Up at Plant

Two inspectors immediately visited the plant, said Mr. Andrews. "The records seemed to be in perfect order, but when the time cards were checked against the pay roll it appeared that in some departments each worker was making exactly 25 cents an hour. Moreover, though the plant was extremely busy, and the proprietor complained of inability to obtain sufficient help, the time cards showed the employees working less than the full work week.

"Employees were questioned. Coyly, some said sure, they got 25 cents an hour and only worked a few hours a week—and got away from the questioners as fast as they could.

"One thing the employer couldn't conceal was that a good deal of activity in the plant was going on after dark. And it was noticed that some of the employees were not only present each day, but frequently returned at night. It was only when some of the workers were interviewed in their homes by lamplight and behind drawn curtains that they began to speak freely. Many told of instructions to falsify their time cards by punching 'out' long before they quit work, and punching 'in' long after they started.

"One girl said the boss said 'if you want the job you will get only your $5. If you want $11 you can get out.' He changed my time card by re-marking it with ink and after he changed it, it only showed me working three days from 7:30 to 4:30, even though I had worked 44 hours.

"He gave me $10.47 when I cried, after he changed my time card. Then Joe, the floorman, came up to me and said, 'I am sorry, I should have told you this a week ago—you can't work here any more.' Joe handed me the new time card for me to sign, but I would not sign it. I signed my right time card showing 44 hours worked.

"I went to the boss many times and last Monday offered him back $4 if he would give me my job, and promised to punch the clock as he wanted me to. I was told he had no job for me."

So much for a brief glimpse into one of many dark corners of American industry.

In a question period following his address Mr. Andrews was asked whether he thought that wage and hour legislation by individual States should set higher standards than those of the Federal law. He replied that in his opinion it should, because the national standards were too low in many cases.

To an inquiry about his recent, widely publicized statement that he believed overtime in some cases could be made up by the granting of time-and-a-half off, instead of by cash remuneration—an opinion later reversed in news dispatches from Washington—Mr. Andrews read a paragraph from one such Washington release. In this it was stated that payment for overtime could only be made in grants of time-and-one-half off, when the person involved worked at a specific rate per hour, rather than per week or month.

Burtnett to Head Beverages Board

Arthur G. Burtnett of Somerville was appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to succeed William P. Hayes of Springfield, as Chairman of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.

Mr. Burtnett is the son of Eugene A. F. Burtnett of Somerville, a member of the Executive Council. But the Governor emphatically denied a rumor that he had designated Arthur Burtnett as Chairman in order to secure the vote of his father in case he should seek to oust William F. Callahan as State Commissioner of Public Works.

"I've been in the Legislature 14 years," the Governor declared, "eight of them as Speaker, and I've never made a trade for a vote in my life—and I don't intend to in this office."

A three-member commission appointed by Governor Saltonstall is now making an exhaustive investigation of the State Public Works Department. Commissioner Callahan was originally appointed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely and was designated as Chairman of the Commission by former Gov. James M. Curley.

The Executive Council today confirmed the Governor's appointment of Dudley B. Wallace of Springfield to the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.

The salary of the Chairman of the Beverage Control Commission is $7,500 a year and of members $7,000 a year.

Boston Common Rings With Pleas For World Peace

Students of high schools and colleges of Greater Boston observed "Peace Day" with a meeting at noon of the American Students' Union on Charles Street Mall on Boston Common, and the Greater Boston Strike-Against-War Committee by another peace rally across the Common at the Parkman Bandstand.

Placards at the student rally urged "Support President Roosevelt's Foreign Policy." Fliers distributed at the Parkman Bandstand rally invited "Join us in our refusal to support the Government of the U. S. in any war it may undertake."

The student rally was addressed by Dr. Robert C. Dexter of the American Unitarian Association, recently returned from Europe where he investigated refugee conditions for the Unitarian-Friends Commission for Service in Czecho-Slovakia, of which he is Secretary.

The Parkman Bandstand gathering was addressed by Powers Hapgood, National Director of the United Shoe Workers Union, and Miss Rose Pesotea, Vice-President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Dr. Dexter, at the students' meeting, spoke on the work of the Refugee Commission. Mr. Hapgood told his audience that he went overseas in the World War but considered that effort to "preserve the world for democracy" was in vain. He said a similar occurrence would establish Fascism in this country.

About 500 Harvard students attended a Peace Day rally in the University Theater, Cambridge, listened to an address by a German refugee and then watched the unreeling of the picture "Crisis"—loaned by the Trans-Lux Theater of Boston, where it is the current attraction.

For the past several years similar peace demonstrations have been held on college campuses throughout the Nation. The American Student Union, which sponsors the meetings, reminded the public this year that never before has a demonstration in behalf of world freedom been more needed.

At the same time, the Student Union—which in Boston has been described by the School Committee as a "Communistic" organization—released a statement by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, praising its peace-day program.

"I heartily indorse efforts of the American Student Union to bring a better basis for peace and freedom as outlined in the program for April 20," said Dr. Compton.

Prominent professors and students sponsoring the Mall demonstration included: Professors D. W. Prall, Kenneth B. Murdock, A. M. Schlesinger, Paul M. Sweezy, C. H. McIlwain, Kirtley Mather, all of Harvard University; John S. Stillman, President of the Harvard Student Union; Lawrence Radway, President of the Council of Government Concentrators, and Laughlin McHugh, of Harvard. Joseph Havens, Chairman of the M. I. T. Peace Committee, and Barbara Page-Fiske, Editor of the Radcliffe News, also indorsed the meeting.

Headline Hysteria Deplored by Jones

The best way to combat the dictators, in the opinion of Howard Mumford Jones, Professor in English at Harvard University, is by not yielding to headlines, by "not letting ourselves into racial antagonism and by not retreating into negativism."

Speaking at the Radcliffe Peace Strike today Professor Jones said he believed "we live in a civilization which is perpetually in a state of headline hysteria." He declared that dictators have learned from such emotional exhibitions as football hysteria and are enlisting religious emotionalism by stirring up national antagonism in this country.

"The definition of war," he continued, "must be expanded. War is now a conflict of philosophy of life, such as fascism versus democracy."

Professor Jones said that the war of 1914 is not over. Historical perspectives will put such happenings as the war in Spain, Munich, and the Austrian Anschluss as part of an extended war.

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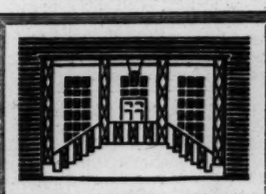

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NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Want Auto License? Pay Poll Tax First

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., April 20

Gov. Francis P. Murphy received today from the Legislature a bill intended to force payment of poll taxes before automobile and other licenses could be obtained.

Applicants for licenses, under the bill, must furnish proof poll taxes have been paid or that they are exempt. Penalties for false statements provide a fine of $10 and suspension of motor-vehicle licenses for three months.

$9,000,000 Plan Urged for Maine Roads, Bridges

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—A $9,000,000 bond issue for a five-year highways and bridges program has been recommended to the legislature by the highways and bridges committee.

The same committee also reported favorably on a bill calling for construction of a new bridge over the Kennebec River to relieve traffic pressure on the Augusta bridge. The site of the proposed structure was not determined.

A constitutional amendment increasing the State's bonded debt limit to $45,00,000 would be necessary to permit the $9,000,000 issue. If given legislative approval the question would go before the electorate in a September referendum.

The state has available $2,500,000 of previously authorized bonds, funds from which would be coupled with the $9,000,000 to provide a total of $11,500,000 for the five-year period.

The House also concurred with the Senate in passing to be engrossed a measure requiring that newspapers in which legal notices are published shall have been accepted as second class mail matter. It would also restrict publication to papers printed in English, except at the discretion of the court which may order publication in a foreign language paper.

Maine Crops Shy, Prices on the Rise

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, April 20 (AP)—Potato prices touched $3 a barrel here—a new top for 1938 crop sales—and informed sources said the trend indicated a rising market throughout the week.

PORTLAND, Maine, April 20 (AP)—Maine lobster fishermen were unable to take advantage of the highest market in six years.

Joseph R. Wallace, veteran sea and shore fisheries warden, said the past winter had been the worst for lobstermen in 20 years because coastal water has remained so cold, and has been so constantly agitated by storms that lobsters would not leave the haven of submarine rocks.

Bird Refuge for Vermont

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt, by executive order, has designated an area about two miles long and a mile wide in Addison County, Vermont, as a refuge and breeding ground for birds and other wild life. The land, adjoining Otter Creek, is owned by the Federal Government and will be under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Department.

Business Urged To Subscribe To Boston Directory

Business and professional men are urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with R. L. Polk and Company, publishers of the Boston Directory in their plan to publish the 1939 issue without a deficit. The directory has been printed annually for 117 years, and is a public necessity, the Chamber's Committee on Information declares.

Cost of publication would be about $75,000, according to the publishers, whereas a survey of potential book sales, advertising and listings indicates only about $30,000 "in sight." The publishers' plan is to have large users support it in a measure commensurate with its value to them instead of merely buying one or two copies at $15 each, as in the past.

An example of the plan—tried out successfully in other large cities—is for certain types of business to be asked to pay $60 for the first copy and in the case of even larger users, perhaps as high as $250 for the first two books. Payments in excess of $15, however, would be applied on special listings and display advertising, according to the publishers.

Directory changes average 60 to 65 per cent annually, the Chamber committee says, which makes an annual issue of "tremendous value."

Dr. Ireland to Speak

The effect of recent developments in the Near East will be discussed by Dr. Philip Willard Ireland of the Department of Government at Harvard University, at a luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, Saturday, April 29.

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NEW 1939 DODGE LUXURY LINER — Before you decide on any car, come in and take a look at the new Dodge Luxury Liner! With all its amazing gas and oil saving features...with all its stunning new beauty, new engineering ideas and extra ruggedness...it is priced *even lower* than last year's Dodge!

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BOSTON

Sox Return for Ceremonial Opening Against Mackmen—Runner Stages Comeback

Boston's American League Season Under Way Tomorrow

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confident that they are capable of giving the Yankees a worthwhile battle in this new American League flag race, the 1939 Red Sox come home to Fenway Park tomorrow for their official Hub opener with the Philadelphia Athletics. The traditional ceremonies will take place before the game, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall throwing out the first ball in his popular southpaw style. City, state, army and navy officials will occup the front-row boxes and the flag-raising, as before, will be conducted by a squad of United States Marines.

If the weather remains favorable, as it has been today, a near-capacity crowd is expected at Fenway. The advance sale of reserved seats has kept the Fenway box office force busy. Fans are just as confident as the players that this will be a Boston year in the American League and they mean to be there at the start of the race.

Manager Joe Cronin has felt all spring that Ted Williams and Jim Tabor will make the Hub quickly forget Ben Chapman and Pinky Higgins. The work of these two prize rookies in the Grapefruit League upheld the belief of the boss. That goes for Woody Rich, also. But only actual competition can uncover what the manager can expect from the pitchers, and it is with the hurling that the club will win or lose in this expected duel with the Yankees.

Sox Like Fenway

Fenway Park is always a welcome sight to the Red Sox. Last season, for example, they won 88 games in finishing second to the Yanks, and 52 of these victories were collected at the Jersey Street park. In their series with the Athletics, who furnish the inaugural competition here tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday, the so-called locals came out with 14 wins and only eight losses. Cronin took seven out of 11 from Connie Mack at Fenway.

Cronin will probably use either Jack Wilson or Jim Bagby in the first game here, or he may shift to Joe Heving. After joining the club late last season, Heving went on to win two in a row from the Mackmen. Wilson managed only two out of three, and Bagby dropped four of his six starts against the A's, who closed the '38 race in eighth place, 46 games behind the pace. The most successful Boston hurler against Philadelphia was Bill Harris, winner of three straight, who has departed.

Cronin's Rookies

Tabor, Williams and Rich are not strangers to many Boston fans. They were on deck last week end in the city series with the Bees. But tomorow marks the first appearance in the Hub during the regular campaign of Williams and Rich. Tabor, of course, broke in late last year at third base, after his arrival from Minneapolis.

The 1938 Red Sox, with the exception of Doc Cramer, were built for Fenway Park. Vosmik, Foxx, Cronin, Chapman and Higgins, who represented the offensive power, all swung right-handed. This year Cronin breaks the right-handed monotony with the left-handed Williams, and although young Ted may find the going rough at Fenway, where the right-field bleachers are 332 feet from the plate at the foul line, he will make the Sox offense more potent in several foreign parks. Teddy should be particularly effective in New York, where the right fielder plays with his back against the bleacher wall.

Foxx Is Back

Fans will also watch with interest the opening Fenway efforts of James Emory Foxx, who in '38 led the American League with 398 total bases, 175 runs batted in and a .349 batting average. Double-X added 50 home runs and walked away with the valuable player award.

Meanwhile, the Bees concluded their opening series with Prothro Phillies this afternoon and then headed for New York. Tomorrow they are scheduled to help the Giants inaugurate the '39 Polo Grounds campaign. Casey Stengel will hold to his original plan of pitching Danny MacFayden, despite that fact that the Deacon received rough handling under similar circumstances last spring. However, no doubt Bill Terry will be somewhat amazed at the new Bee offense of Garms, Hassett, Simmons and Cuccinello. His pitching had better be good.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Ellison (Tarzan) Brown, Narragansett Indian, won Boston A. A. Marathon.

"SIGNS OF SPRING"

When the ground begins to thaw and soften, look for a knot of boys "knuckling down" for young America's favorite outdoor pastime in early spring. Also look in the Monitor's newsy Sport Pages for local, national and world athletic doings. They are well-reported, clean, and accurate.

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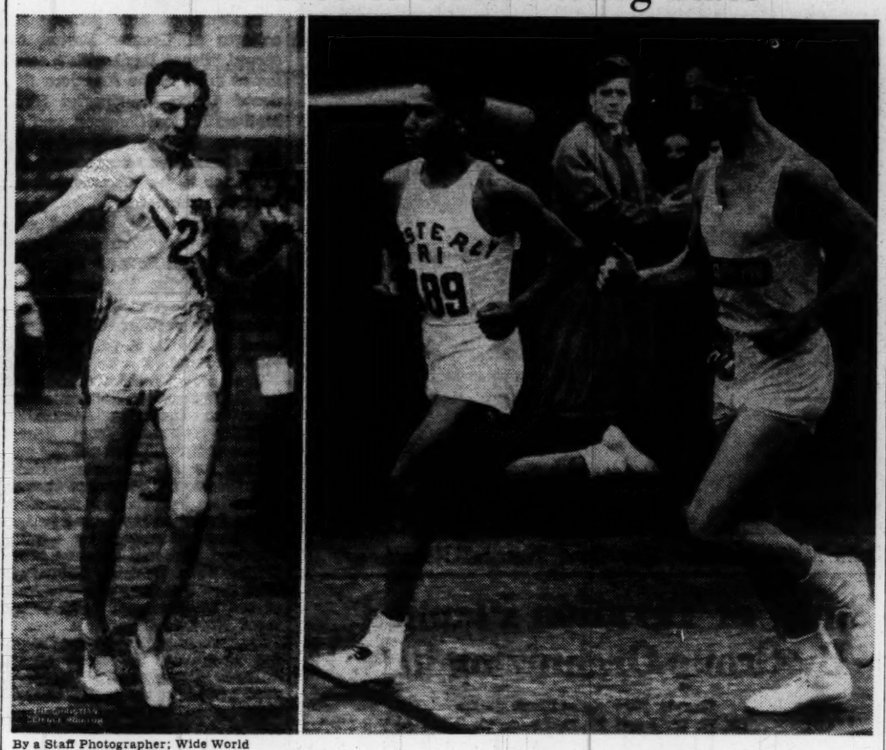


By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Left: Don Heinicke of Baltimore, Md., who surprised the experts yesterday by finishing second to Tarzan Brown, who is shown passing Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, going through Wellesley in yesterday's B. A. A. Marathon.

To Attack Records At Kansas Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — Another wholesale attack on track and field records will be unleashed April 22 when the stars of the nation compete in the seventeenth annual Kansas Relays.

Only one record at the Kansas Relays has lasted since 1930 and only four of the total of 20 marks were established before 1933. The oldest record on the books is the 100-yard dash mark of Cy Leland of Texas Christian, who equalled the world record of 9.4s. at the 1930 Kansas Relays. The records:

Special Events

100-Yard Dash—9.4s., Leland, Texas Christian, 1930.
120-Yard High Hurdles—14.2s., Wolcott, Rice, 1938.
One-Mile Run—4m. 12.7s., Cunningham, Kansas, 1934.
Running High Jump—6ft. 7⅞in., Cruter, Colorado, 1938.
Running Broad Jump—25ft. 4⅝in., Gordon, Iowa, 1931.
Pole Vault—13ft. 11¾in., Bryan, Texas, 1938.
16-Pound Shot Put—51ft. 6in., Francis, Nebraska, 1937.
Discus Throw—154ft., Petty, Rice, 1935.
Javelin Throw—229ft. 2¼in., Terry, Hardin-Simmons, 1937.

University Class Relays

Quarter-Mile Relay—40.5s., Iowa, 1935.
Half-Mile Relay, 1m. 25.2s., Iowa, 1935.
One-Mile Relay—3m. 16.1s., Texas, 1935.
Two-Mile Relay—7m. 45.7s., Kansas State, 1935.
Four-Mile Relay—17m. 37.8s., Illinois, 1931.
Distance-Medley Relay—10m. 12.7s., K. S. T. C. Emporia, 1936.
Sprint-Medley Relay—3m. 27s., Rice, 1938.

College Class Relays

Half-Mile Relay—1m. 26.7s., Riverside (Calif.) Junior College, 1938.
One-Mile Relay—3m. 17.3s., K. S. T. C. Pittsburg, 1933.
Two-Mile Relay—7m. 50.5s., K. S. T. C. Emporia, 1933.
Distance-Medley Relay—10m. 24.1s., Wichita, 1931.

Iowa Will Enter Two Relay Teacs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Athletes in two relays and four special events is the likely contribution of the University of Iowa to the attractions at the Kansas Relays of April 22.

It appeared Monday that between 10 and 12 men would travel to Lawrence, headed by the mile-relay team which will defend its championship.

Lacking two of the half-milers of a year ago, Iowa probably will not defend the two-mile relay championship. Two members of the mile team, John Graves and Milton Billig, also are half milers, but there are no runners fast enough to give them the necessary support.

Hawkeyes also will run the half-mile relay, with the personnel including the Teufel twins and Ed Wiggins. Present plans are for Iowa to pass up the medley relay, in which second was won in 1938.

Probable individual event competitors are John Collinge, high hurdles; Bill Leuz, shot put; Dale Roberts, pole vault; and Merrill Harkness, discus.

Rugby Change Favored

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (CP)—Teams of 14 players instead of 15 are favored by the New Zealand Rugby Union Executive. The Union will make a proposal to this effect at next year's Empire Rugby Conference.

Elimination of the wing forward will speed up the game in the opinion of the Executive which it is understood will also propose universal adoption of the two-three-two scrum as preferable to the three-two-three formation used by English teams.

Collegiate Skiing

At least three colleges will be in ski competition for the first time in the Pacific Northwest Collegiate Tournament at Timberline Lodge, Oregon, April 21 and 22.

The newcomers are University of Portland, Willamette University and Albany College. Other entrants are Washington State College, University of Oregon, Oregon State College, College of Puget Sound and Reed College. Competition will be in downhill and slalom skiing.

Hartford Senators After Eastern League Pennant

HARTFORD, Conn., April 20 (AP)—The Hartford Senators, who managed to come home in fourth place in the 1938 Eastern League race on the last day of the season by virtue of a double-header victory, loom as a first division club all the way in the 1939 race and with better than a fair chance of taking the pennant.

Thompson Manager

Under the leadership of a new manager, Fresco Thompson, the Senators appear to be about 50 per cent stronger than last year. While the line-up is still uncertain, only three of the fielders and two of the pitchers were with the club last year. The holdovers are: First Baseman Lee Heller, Second Baseman Sebbi Sisti, Outfielder Dan Curtis, and pitchers George Barnicle and Al Moran.

The replacements sent by the Boston Bees, parent club of the Senators, make the club a far superior team to the 1938 outfit. Bill Wietelman, sensational young shortstop with Evansville last year, has been brought up to replace Mack Myers at shortstop. In moving Sebbi Sisti from third base to second, the Bees decided to give Otto Huber another year in the minors and he will join the Senators in Hartford before the season opens to play third base. Huber also played with Evansville last year and showed enough ability to warrant a trip South with the Bees this spring. Lee Heller, whose sensational fielding has made him one of the most popular Hartford players, rounds out the infield at first base.

Outfield Squad

The outfield will not be any weaker than the one last year and may prove stronger. The loss of Ralph McLeod and Nick Tremark was a heavy one as both batted well over .300, and Nick in particular was the fiery sparkplug of the team's late season drive. But Manager Thompson has a fine bunch of outfielders in camp. In addition to Curtis, who won his spurs last year, Fresco has Stan Hoynisci, Joe Ziminski, Chet Clemens, Russell Cimiski, Claude Wilborn and Harry Hertling to choose from. Of this group, Stan Hoyniski, Chet Clemens and Claude Wilborn appear to have the edge. They are hard hitters and can cover plenty of ground.

The pitching should cause no worries. Thompson has 10 hurlers in camp who have had experience, and four or five rookies who have been doing very well in training. As he can carry only seven pitchers, Thompson's hardest job will be in cutting down. For left handed duty he has Al Hazel, who was the star of the Evansville team last year with 15 wins and five defeats and Agapito "Pete" Mayor, Cuban importation, who may prove the sensation of the circuit. Mayor has all the qualifications of a winner and comes to the country on the recommendation of Adolfo Luque, former major league star.

Al Moran Back

The right-handed crew will be led by George Barnicle and Al Moran. Both were winners last year. Joe Rucidlo and George Gondira have overcome arm injuries after spending most of 1938 out of action and appear ready for big seasons. Rucidlo won 24 games in 1937. Another newcomer who had been a heavy winner the past two seasons is Jake Bunch. Bunch is an underhand thrower and won 49 games in two years with an earned run average of less than 2.00. Two other pitchers who also figure strongly in Manager Thompson's plans are Carlton Cheney and Tony Archinski. Cheney pitched brilliantly for Evansville last year. Pitching for the last place Erie Sailors in the Mid-Atlantic loop last season, Archinski was not only the workhorse of the mound corps, but came up with a winning record. Two other pitchers who are still in the running are Art Johnson, left-hander, and Herman Broska, semi-pro hurler from Buffalo.

The catching is bound to be better. Manuel Onis, who looms as the first string catcher, may not hit as much as the departed Stan Andrews, but he far outclasses his predecessor as a receiver and will be of far greater benefit to the pitchers. "Butch" Sutcliffe, a hard hitter, who finished last season with the Boston Bees after being brought up from Salisbury, and Stan Stuka, a clever workman, are battling for No. 2 job. Stuka caught for Huntington last year.

Divisional Soccer Final At Fall River on Sunday

Top-ranking soccer elevens, representing the Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania sections, will clash Sunday afternoon at Bigberry Stadium, Fall River, Mass., in the divisional final of the National Amateur Challenge Cup Competition, annually conducted by the U. S. Football Association, for the eastern booting crown and the right to meet the western titlist in the grand final two weeks later.

The contenders are Fall River's St. Michael's, conquerors of Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Southern New York simon-pure opposition during its march to the eastern final, and Philadelphia's Hosiery Locals, reigning amateur champions of the Maryland, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania combined districts.

Fall River Teams

A Fall River team, Ponta Delgada, won the 1937-38 championship and the St. Michael's will strive desperately to retain the eastern title and, if victorious in Sunday's game, eventually the U. S. diadem, in the Spindle City, while the Hosiery Locals will carry the colors of Philadelphia into the divisional final for the first time since the All-Americans eliminated the Phillie German-Americans, also at Bigberry Stadium, during the 1934-35 campaign.

This year, in earlier rounds of the tournament, St. Michael's eliminated, in order, Green's Storage of Fall River, Westinghouse of New Bedford, Aces of Providence, Sao Miguel of Cambridge, Ponta Delgada and the strong Danish aggregation, of Brooklyn.

Hosiery Path

The Hosiery Locals, holders of a high position in the Pennsylvania Soccer League, generally conceded to be one of the strongest amateur circuits in the sections where teams of the Metropolitan Division of the American Professional Soccer League operate, qualified for the eastern final by knocking out of contention the Baltimore St. Gerard's, last season's finalist against Ponta Delgada. Prior to that semifinal three Philadelphia clubs, Delpark, Kensington Blue Bell and German Hungarians, fell before the textile workers attack, as did the Dover A. C., of Paterson, N. J.

A high-class preliminary tilt, in which two teams of the Southern New England Soccer League will vie for points, will precede the St. Michael's-Hosiery Local match, starting at 1 o'clock.

Brown Not Too Interested In Making Trip to Olympics

One of the most stirring, most amazing, comebacks in the history of sport was written on the Boston Athletic Association's Marathon course yesterday afternoon, when Ellison "Tarzan" Brown covered the 26 miles, 385 yards in record time and became the fifth man to repeat a victory in the 43 years the event has been staged.

There were those before the race who claimed that Brown did not have a chance. There were others who were certain he would win. The point is, however, that he was an enigma.

1936 Victory

Back in 1936 Tarzan trotted up Exeter Street to win himself a laurel wreath from Athens and a steamship ticket to the Olympic Games at Berlin as a member of the American Marathon team. He didn't finish in Germany, but he came back to this country to earn wholesome respect from the Marathon clan by winning four races in a row toward the end of the year.

Suddenly he went into eclipse. Following the fourth race he became ill, and since then had not run a decent Marathon until yesterday.

The story of his work along the road back to first position among American marathoners is one of persistent effort and determination to succeed. And today his brother runners regard him with the respect they had for him in 1936.

Little to Say

Tarzan doesn't say much. He speaks in a deep, barely audible voice, much preferring to let his work on the highways speak for itself.

And those four races he won towards the end of 1936 say plenty. The plodders still regard them with awe today. They remember how on Sept. 8, 1936, he ran the full marathon distance at Bridgeport, Conn., to beat Les Pawson of Pawtucket, former record-holder for the B. A. A. affair, and Mel Porter of New York, former national champion. Two days later, they recall, he beat Johnny Kelley of Arlington, 1935 B. A. A. winner, in a 10-miler in which he came from 32nd position to beat Kelley out for first.

Just as if two major victories within three days were not enough, Tarzan entered and won the Port Chester, N. Y., run on Oct. 12, with Pat Dengis, American Marathon champion last year, second. That evening he boarded a train for Concord, where the next afternoon he competed in—and won—another full-distance Marathon.

Won Short Races

That last race, however, was too much and brought about his illness. He did not win a race in 1937. He finished 31st in the Hopkinton-to-Boston run in 1937, and 54th last year, although he won 11-straight races in 1938 at shorter distances, averaging 12 miles—called the sprints by the Clan.

He continued at the shorter events this year, winning the Presentation Club 10-mile race from scratch over Les Pawson, and then added the Syracuse 16.4-mile race in record time to his collection April 8. Then came the B. A. A. affair, and opinion was divided as to whether he could keep up his terrific pace for the full Marathon distance. Tarzan answered that opinion most convincingly.

No Future

By winning, he will be considered as a possibility for the Olympics, although he must of course compete in the Yonkers Marathon in November, and next year's final tryout here. Curiously enough, Brown is not altogether certain that he wants to make the team. He feels there is no future in Marathon running.

Don Heinicke, the 24-year-old Baltimore, Md., runner who finished second, also deserves a word of praise for his showing. Three years ago he was advised to take up distance running, and he reached the peak of his form yesterday.

The race was only his sixth Marathon. He finished 35th, 20th, and fourth in order in the last three years in the Yonkers Marathon, and eighth for the past two years in the Port Chester run. A protege of Pat Dengis, he gives full credit to the verbose Welchman, and his great aim is to make the Olympics. **Gordon Campbell**

Three Relay Teams To Represent Ames In Kansas Relays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa—Outdoors at last, the Iowa State College track team is slowly rounding into shape for the Kansas and Drake Relay Carnivals.

Three relay quartets are in the making for the Kansas Relays April 22. Coach George Bretnall also plans to enter at least four men in individual events at Lawrence.

Candidates for the Cyclone two-mile relay team topped the time trials at Iowa State. Capt. Roger Bailey and Frank Silver, seniors; Llewellyn Hughes and Perry Crandall, sophomores, turned in the best times over the 880-yard route.

Coach Bretnall also plans to enter teams in the half-mile and mile relay races.

Warren Sargent and Richard Schnacke pace the Iowa State entries in the individual events. Both are Big Six indoor runnersup. Sargent twice cleared the pole vault bar at 13ft. 4¾in. indoors. Schnacke, a sophomore, leaped 6ft. 3in. in the Big Six high jump last winter.

Bob Byers, senior vaulter who has failed to reach his all-time high of 13 feet this season, and Jack Phillips, third-place broad jumper in the Big Six indoor, are also sure Cyclone entries.

Governor Starts Bees on Flight

Wide World

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is shown throwing out the first ball to open the Boston National League season yesterday with the Philadelphia team. The Bees got away to a good start, winning 7-6 in 12 innings.

Around The Hub

Harvard Nine Away

Harvard's varsity baseball team left Cambridge today for games tomorrow and Saturday with Princeton and Pennsylvania respectively. Princeton will return the visit April 28, while Penn will come to Boston May 17.

Last year the Crimson, runner-up to Dartmouth for the Eastern Intercollegiate League title, swept both games from the Tigers and Quakers. Tom Healy, who beat Columbia in Harvard's first league start this year, is scheduled to pitch against Princeton, with Harold Curtiss and Harold Edinberg ready for relief.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mike Prohodsky of Mansfield and Northeastern University won the second annual three-mile "Paul Revere Marathon" in Lexington yesterday, defeating Stanley Tibbetts, a college teammate, by only a few feet. Eddie Parker, last year's interscholastic cross-country champion was third.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston College and Fordham, scheduled to play a baseball game at Alumni Field, Newton, yesterday but forced to postpone it when the Rams were fog-bound in New York harbor, will meet here tomorrow afternoon. Boston University, originally scheduled to play the Eagles tomorrow, consented to a postponement to allow the two to meet.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bob Toucey, Northeastern basketball star, will make his first appearance as a track man Saturday, when the Huskies face Tufts at Medford. He reported to Coach Jerry Tatton Monday as a possible discus thrower and won himself a spot on the team immediately. He has been throwing the discus more than 100 feet in practice sessions, and may develop into a consistent point-winner before the season is over.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reservations for the "Victory Dinner to the World's Champions, Boston Bruins," to be held at the Garden Saturday night, may be obtained up until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Members of the committee declare that demand for tickets has "more than surpassed expectations."

♦ ♦ ♦

Suffolk University's newly-organized athletic program gets under way this Saturday when the varsity tennis team meets M. I. T. at Cambridge. Next week the team will make a four-day tour of northern New England to play St. Michael's, Middlebury, New Hampton, and Colby. Nine matches, including one with Harvard at Cambridge May 13, have been scheduled.

♦ ♦ ♦

Winners in road races around Boston yesterday included: John N. Richardson, Hyde Park High School student, in the annual Norfolk Y. M. A. novice three-miler; Ellison Fullford, Stoneham High School pupil, in the Earl Sylvester Memorial Cup three and one-half miler in Stoneham; Francis Thompson of Wakefield High School in the American Legion's annual three and one-half miler in Wakefield; Robert Wheaton of Putnam, Conn., in the annual five-miler from Oxford to Webster, and Jimmy Igo of Canton in the three and one-half mile Canton race.

♦ ♦ ♦

The seniors won the Boston College interclass meet for the fourth time in as many years yesterday. Frank Zeimetz scored 16 points.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard's lacrosse team defeated Tufts 10-0 on the field behind Harvard Business School yesterday. Double tallies were registered by Capt. Phil Hammond, Hank Rieken, and Pete Zouck. **G. C.**

Virginia to Defend

PHILADELPHIA, April 20 (AP)—The University of Virginia, which set a new carnival record in winning the shuttle hurdle relay championship last year, will defend its title at the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival April 28 and 29, H. Jamison Swarts, meet manager, announced today.

Coach Archie Hahn of the Cavaliers has informed Swarts that two of last year's record-breaking quartet will be available this year in Frank Fuller, anchor man, and Armesyead Peyton, who ran the third last year. Newcomers are Harry Stokes and Harvey Poe.

The Virginians will compete against outstanding teams representing Columbia, Cornell, Temple, Michigan, Yale and other institutions. Michigan's team will be anchored by Elmer Gedeon, Western Conference 120-yard hurdle champion, while Yale's quartet includes Jay Shields, Indoor I. C. 4-A. Champion, and Ted Day, indoor champion in 1938.

British Soccer

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Portsmouth, cup finalist, jumped from 18th to 14th place in the English Football League's first division yesterday, defeating Grimsby Town 2-1 at Fratton Park. Results:

English League—First Division
Leeds United 2, Huddersfield Town 1.
Portsmouth 2, Grimsby Town 1.
Second Division
West Bromwich Albion 0, Swansea Town 0.
Third Division—Southern Section
Aldershot 1, Port Vale 0.
Southend United 0, Ipswich Town 0.
Scottish League—Second Division
Leith Athletic 1, St. Bernards 1.
Amateur International
Scotland 1, Ireland 1.
Belfast City Cup
Linfield 3, Bangor 1.
Distillery 3, Cliftonville 2.
County Antrim Shield (Final)
Belfast Celtic 2, Glentoran 1.

New World Record of 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s. Established in Boston A. A. Marathon

Tarzan Brown of Westerly Leads Pack of 180 Racers

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ellison M. "Tarzan" Brown, Narragansett Indian from Westerly, R. I., yesterday won the 43rd annual B. A. A. Marathon and set a new world's record for the regulation 26-mile, 385-yard course. Brown covered the ground between Hopkinton, Mass., and Boston in 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s., more than two minutes faster than the course record of 2h. 31m. 1 3-5s., set in 1933 by Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. The accepted world's figure is 2h. 29m. 19 2-5s., established by Kitei Son of Japan in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berin.

In repeating his 1936 victory, Brown broke the tape on Exeter Street between lines of rain-soaked spectators more than 600 yards in front of second-pace Don Heinicke of Batimore, Md., who was competing in the affair for the first time. His effort, as well as that of Tarzan's, make them both strong contenders for the next U. S. Olympic Marathon team, inasmuch as this race was one of the qualifying marathons. The final tryout will be over the same course next April 19.

Young Third

In third place behind Heinicke came Walter Young, of Verdun, Quebec, 1937 winner and first of the strong Canadian contingent to cross the finish line. Young is the runner who entered the race two years ago with the hope of getting a job, and was rewarded by his home-townsmen with a position on the police force.

Pat Dengis, of the Millrose A. A. of New York, finished fourth, just ahead of Les Pawson, last year's winner, whom he passed on the Newton hills. Dengis, the American Marathon champion who finished second last year, suffered his first defeat at the distance in a year. Pawson tore into the lead at the start and headed the field into Framingham and Natick. There Young and Brown caught him, and afterwards he did not figure in the race for first place.

De Mar 30th

Clarence H. De Mar, the Keene, N. H. printer and seven-times previous winner, wound up in 30th position. This was the 21st race for De Mar, who will be 51 years of age in June.

Johnny Kelley of Arlington, 1935 winner and member of the last Olympic team, finished 13th. All spring Kelley had been foregoing road races in an effort to be ready for the one yesterday, as he wants to make the trip to Finland in 1940. The rain, which seemed to help the younger runners and aided Brown in setting up a new mark, bothered him as early in the race as Wellesley, where he said he felt tired.

Mel Porter of New York, fourth last year, wanted to compete this year in order to make the Olympic team, but his condition prevented him from entering. Hugo Kauppinen, the New York carpenter, was 22nd, far back of his usual place in the first 10, while Fred Ward of Kimberly, Nev., 10th last year, was 28th.

Fifth in History

With his victory yesterday, Brown becomes the fifth man in the history of the Marathon to win the event twice. Back at the turn of the century, J. J. Caffrey from Hamilton, Ont., won the event in 1900 and 1901. De Mar won first in 1911, and then added titles in 1922, '23, '24, '27, '28, and '30. Johnny Miles, the little Canadian from Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, won in 1926 and '29, and Pawson turned the trick in 1933 and '38.

Although it had only three representatives, the Marathon A. C. of Verdun, Que., won the team prize with 13 points, with Young in third place, Gerry Cote in eighth, and Lloyd Evans in 15th.

1—Ellison Brown, Westerly, R. I.	2:28.51⅘
2—Don Heinicke, Baltimore, Md	2:31.24⅗
3—Walter Young, Verdun, P. Q.	2:32.41⅕
4—Pat Dengis, Millrose A. A., New York	2:33.22⅖
5—Les Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2:33.57⅖
6—Paul Donato, Roxbury	2:34.25⅕
7—Walter Hornby, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont	2:37.11
8—Gerard Cote, Marathon A. C., Verdun, P. Q.	2:37.43
9—Fred Brisw, Gladstone A. C., Toronto, Ont.	2:38.44
10—Andre Brunelle, North Medford Club	2:39.09
11—Fred McGlone, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	2:39.51
12—Anthony Medeiros, North Medford Club	2:41.24
13—Johnny Kelley, Employees' Edison Club	2:41.30
14—George Durgin, B. A. A.	2:42.14
15—Lloyd Evans, Marathon A. C., Verdun, P. Q.	2:43.03
16—Joseph Klenerman, St. Anselm A. C., N. Y.	2:44.25
17—Louis Young, North Medford Club	2:45.24
18—John Semple, B. A. A.	2:45.45
19—Anthony Paskell, Cambridge	2:46.15
20—George Dickson, Bronx, N. Y.	2:46.24
21—Michael O'Hara, St. Anselm A. C., N. Y.	2:46.25
22—Hugo Kauppinen, Millrose A. A., N. Y.	2:46.43
23—W. A. Smallcombe, Royal Rovers, A. C., Verdun, P. Q.	2:47.29
24—Jim Begley, Monarch A. C., Toronto	2:48.32
25—Francis Darran, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	2:48.34
26—A. Johnson, Marathon Assn., Port Chester, N. Y.	2:48.35
27—Russell George, Nedro, N. Y.	2:50.26
28—Fred Ward Millrose A. A., N. Y.	2:50.36
29—Ralph Holland, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	2:51.12
30—Clarence De Mar, Keene, N. H.	2:51.27
31—Warren Dupree, Smith All Stars, Foxboro	2:51.53
32—T. W. Maskell, Royal Rovers A. C., Verdun, P. Q.	2:52.04
33—Italo Amicangioli, B. A. A.	2:53.22
34—Peter Licciardi, North Medford Club	2:53.24
35—Raymond Eland, B. A. A.	2:53.25
36—Cecil Hill, B. A. A.	2:53.45
37—William Wiklund, Millrose A. A., N. Y.	2:57.39
38—William Simons, B. A. A.	3:01.35
39—George Petrakos, Lowell	3:01.59
40—Harry Winfield, Gladstone A. C., Toronto	3:02.42
41—Vincent Signore, B. A. A.	3:03.13
42—Freeman Lucas, Willard A. C., Cambridge	3:04.23
43—Ed Sienkiewicz, Amesbury A. C., Amesbury	3:04.47
44—Paul Martin, North Medford Club	3:06.2
45—Charles Brederson, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	3:06.20
46—Leo Giard, Brockton	3:06.39
47—Leo White, Medway	3:08.07
48—Y. Guilbault, Les Gares Campagnous, Montreal	3:08.46
49—Fred Brown, North Medford Club	3:08.54
50—Frank Simone, North Medford Club	3:09.30
51—Charles Timpainy, North Medford Club	3:09.45
52—Cecil Ernest, Southbridge	3:12.03
53—Stanley Wencek, Dorchester	3:13.16
54—Bruno Mazzeo, Rockland, Me.	3:13.51
55—Frank Mann, Norfolk Y.M.A.	3:14.03
56—Antoine Boesvert, Three Rivers, Que.	3:15.04
57—Dan Hoffman, Bronx, N. Y.	3:15.32
58—Jose Palma, Mansfield	3:18.02
59—Charles Gould, Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury	3:19.06
60—William Kimball, Franklin, N. H.	3:19.10
61—John Maloney, Boston	3:19.10
62—Norman Walker, Wayland	3:20.04
63—Charles Passales, Brookline	3:20.11
64—Jason Wagner, McHugh A. C., Jamaica Plain	3:20.24
65—Manuel Rogers, Vineyard Haven Post, A. L.	3:20.38
66—John Carleton, East Sandwich	3:21.11

Worcester Girl Swimmer Wins

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—The National A. A. U. had a new indoor swimming queen today—17-year-old Dorothy Leonard of Worcester, Mass.—but Arlite Smith of Chicago continued to rule lowboard diving mermaids.

Miss Leonard, New England 220-yard free-style champion entering her first national meet after two years of competition, dethroned Detroit's Halina Tomska last night to win the American title.

She overhauled the defending champion at the finish, winning by a stroke in 2m. 35.3s., almost three seconds slower than Miss Tomska's American record.

Lowboard diving honors went to Miss Smith for the third successive year after a close duel with another Chicagoan, Claudia Eckert.

The third national title decided in the Medinah Pool was the 400-yard relay, which the Women's Swimming Association of New York won in 4:18.9, five and a half seconds over the record. The winning team was made up of Lorraine Fisher, Gloria Callen, Helen Rains and Elizabeth Ryan. The Broadwood Club of Philadelphia was runner up.

Sloop Goose in First Place

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 20 (AP)—George Nichols piloted his six-meter sloop Goose to first place in the second race of the international series for the Prince of Wales Cup yesterday, thus putting the U. S. entry in the lead with 13¼ points to 11 for another American contender, Henry Morgan's Djinn.

While the trophy defender, William Miller's Viking of the Bermuda fleet, broke a diamond stay before the race started and was disabled, Nichols kept Goose on Djinn's heels until they were 100 yards from the finish line. From that point on Goose, although down wind, outstailed her teammate to cross the finish line seven seconds in front.

Bert Darrell's Bermuda entry Achilles was third, with Herman Whiton's U. S. entry, Star Wagon, in fourth place. Star Wagon was next to last rounding the first weather mark but passed the Trimingham Brothers' Solenta, a Bermuda yacht which could not seem to get started, on the spinnaker leg.

The finishing times, with yesterday's points and total points (start 3 p. m.): Goose, 4:36:03, 7¼, 13¼; Djinn, 4:36:10, 6, 11; Achilles, 4:37:21, 5, 8; Star Wagon, 4:37:55, 4, 5; Solenta, 4:38:15, 3, 7; Vema, G. U. Vetelsen, 4:39:57; 2, 4; Viking, did not start, 7¼.

Barlick on Staff

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. (AP)—Appointment of Al Barlick of Springfield, Ill., to complete the 10-man Eastern Baseball League umpiring staff, was announced by League President Thomas H. Richardson.

Richardson previously had announced the retention of Charley Moore, Jim Tobin, Jim Boyer, Gus Winters and John Grabowski, members of the 1938 staff, and the signing of four newcomers, Buck Slavin, Claude Tobin, Arthur J. Gore and Les Williams. This year's staff is the largest in the history of the Class A League.

BASEBALL TOMORROW Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

New Lachine Manager

MONTREAL (CP) — Appointment of John Pomorski, former Major League pitcher and a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., as playing manager of Lachine in the Province's Federal Baseball League was announced here. Lachine is a new entry in the loop.

The righthander, who played with Chicago White Sox in the American League during 1934, last year managed Drummondville in the Provincial circuit. He was with Montreal Royals of the International League for several years after 1928, and he also pitched for Buffalo Bisons, Syracuse Chiefs and Toronto Leafs of the same league.

Crowning Marathon Achievement

Wide World

Ellison Tarzan Brown, Westerly, R. I., runner, is shown being crowned with the laurel wreath in Grecian manner after winning the forty-third annual Boston A. A. Marathon yesterday in world record time of 2h. 28m. 51 4-5s.

And Talking of . . . Golf

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

To Lead Against U. S. A.

LONDON — Britain's campaign for the recovery of the Ryder Cup from the professional golfers of the United States next November has started strongly. With the appointment of Henry Cotton as captain of the side that is to visit America and the selection of five selectors, whose duty it will be to pick the best of the British professionals for the great encounter in prospect, Nov. 18 and 19, on the links of the Ponte Vedra County Club, Jacksonville, Fla.

These five, constituting a Committee to which Cotton is co-opted, are: F. H. Taylor, attached to the Oxford University Golf Club; J. H. Taylor, Royal Mid-Surrey; R. McKenzie, Stanmore; A. R. Wheildon, Mosley; and A. H. Haskins, West Derby. The management of the team is again to be the responsibility of Commander R. C. T. Rowe, secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association.

Golfer No. 1

Britain's new skipper can be described, without injustice to anybody, as Golfer No. 1 in Britain at the present time. Though right now he does not hold the British Open championship, having lost it to Reginald Whitcombe at Sandwich last year in a gale of wind.

Cotton, as you know, is essentially a golfer with a personality. Some people like it. Other people don't. Which is usually the way with personalities. But all are agreed that, as a carefully self-manufactured golfer with a keenly analytical knowledge of the game's theory and exceptional physical ability for putting that theory into practice himself, he is absolutely tops.

Turned to Golf

This man, the best paid British professional in British golf at the present time—he asks 60 guineas for an exhibition match in this country and he gets it—took to the game more or less by accident. As a punishment, a schoolmaster forbade him to play cricket. So he turned to golf, carefully studied the technique of James Braid, Harry Vardon and other great masters, and became a professional at the age of 17. He is now 32. And in the intervening 15 years he has twice won the British Open championship—in 1934 and 1937—and twice played in Ryder Cup matches against the United States. In 1929 and 1937.

Never yet, however, has Cotton visited America with a British team. He was invited to do so in 1935, but he advanced certain stipulations that could not be agreed to and declined to make the journey. He is quite a man for stipulations. As witness his recent insistence on a guarantee of £2,000 before he would entertain the idea of undertaking a six weeks tour in the United States.

Into Stride Early

Cotton, the youngest captain ever appointed to lead a British Ryder Cup team, did not win a single "national" tournament last season. But this year he got into his best stride right away and opened up with a remarkable display while winning the first prize of £500 in the "Daily Mail" tournament at Bouremouth, after a tie with Archie Compston, of Coombe Hill. In the two extra rounds these men played, Cotton returned 70 and 71 against Compston's 74 and 71. Which is mighty fine golf on a course where the scratch score is 75.

At the start of this year, Cotton entered upon a new four-years contract with the Ashridge Club at Berkhamsted, in Hertfordshire, and this is so free from restrictive clauses that you might almost say he has permission to play when and where he likes. So, one way and another, it seems clear that the Professional Golfers' Association's unanimous choice for the Ryder Cup captaincy is a man with every facility (and inclination) for doing the job just about as thoroughly and knowledgeably as possible.

Eight Colleges Enter Dad Vail Trophy Regatta

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—Eight colleges which have taken up rowing in recent years have submitted entries for the first regatta of the Dad Vail Rowing Association May 20 on the North Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J., it was announced last night. They are Manhattan, Rutgers, Marietta (Ohio), Boston University, American International College of Springfield, Mass.; Rollins College (Florida), the Dartmouth Rowing Club and the Rowing Club of Richmond (Va.) University.

The winner of the varsity race will be awarded the Dad Vail trophy, named in memory of the late Wisconsin coach. All races will be at the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1	0	1.000
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
Chicago	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000

Results April 19
Boston 7, Philadelphia 6 (12 innings).
Other games postponed.

Barnes Captures Pro Net Honors Beating Whalen

PINEHURST, N. C., April 20 (AP)—Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, recently a touring companion of Donald Budge, won the singles championship of the annual North and South professional tennis tournament yesterday.

He turned the trick by defeating Joe Whalen of Memphis, Tenn., 8—6, 6—3, 10—8, in blustery winds that made accurate play difficult.

Barnes' superior service and placement of shots in the wind gave him the title dropped earlier in the tournament by Karel Kozeluh of Miami Beach, Fla.

Whalen played without shoes part of his quarter-final match with Berkeley Bell of New York, whom he eliminated 1—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. He won his way into the finals by defeating Frank Rericcha of Miami, Fla., 9—7, 4—6, 7—5, 9—7.

Barnes got into the finals by trimming Pete Peterson of New York, 6—3, 5—7, 3—6, 6—0, 6—2. Kozeluh and Whalen won the doubles title, defeating Barnes and Bell, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

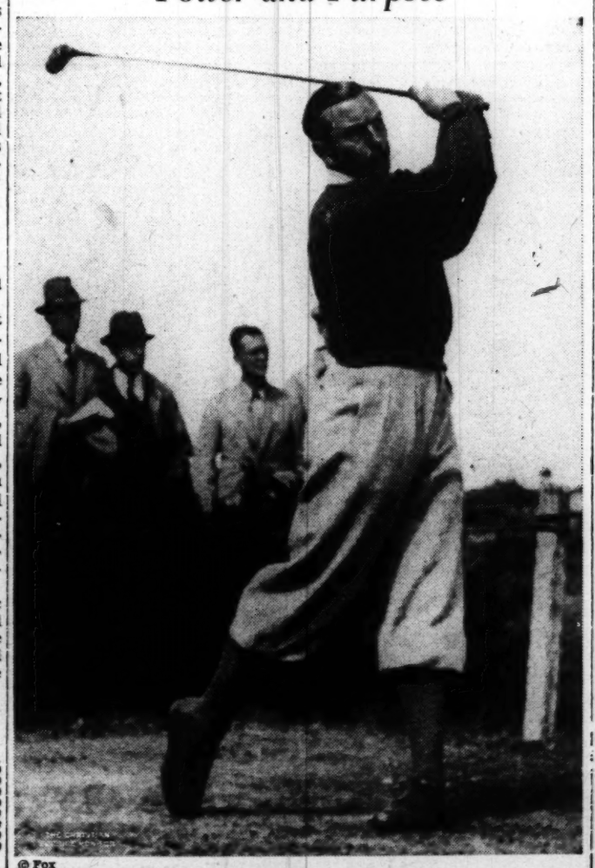
Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller of Cleveland Indians pitched one-hit ball to beat St. Louis Browns, 9-0 in first start of season; Billy Sullivan's scratch hit in sixth was lone safety.

Dartmouth Captain

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Percy A. Rideout, of Ashburnham, Mass., has been elected Dartmouth College ski team captain for the 1939-1940 season. He succeeds Co-Captains Dick Durrance, national amateur ski champion, and Steven Bradley.

Power and Purpose



© Fox

In other words, Henry Cotton, Britain's captain against United States.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bonura-Simmons Duel in National?

Imagine Clark Griffith's embarrassment if Al Simmons and Zeke Bonura spend the next five months dueling for the National League batting crown. The Old Fox had Al and Zeke on his Washington pay roll last year, but thought so little of them he let them slip away to the rival circuit. The Giants met Bonura with open arms and planted him at first base. Simmons is a fixture in left field at Boston.

Unwanted by League

As a matter of fact, the Senatorial prexy is not alone in his embarrassment. The entire American League passed up Bonura, who carried a "good hit, no field" sign on his 200-pound frame. Being a 10-year man, Simmons was free to do business for himself when cut loose by Griffith. But no American League club made serious efforts to sign the slugger, who started with Connie Mack back in 1924.

The possibility of a Simmons-Bonura feud cannot be laughed off. The first baseman plays 77 games at the Polo Grounds, where the left field foul line meets the grandstand wall at the 279-foot mark. Being a "pull" hitter with a heavy punch, Zeke should find the New York park made to order. He compiled a .311 lifetime average for five seasons in the American League. Last year at Washington, where the left field bleachers are 328 feet from home plate at the Stadium, the New Orleans boy batted across 114 runs in 137 games.

Sparked Giants

Even Bill Terry admits that Bonura is not the greatest defensive first sacker in the world. In fact, he probably comes within a hair line of being the poorest. But there is a suspicion that big Zeke's bat will shout so loud in National League orchards Terry will be forced to ignore the defensive weaknesses.

Bonura's bat it was that sparked the Giants to their opening-day triumph over Brooklyn on Tuesday. With the score tied in the third inning, the Washington castoff put his mates in front again with homer No. 1. There were two on at the time. The Terrymen eventually won by 7 to 3, but it was Zeke's bat that started the Dodger downfall.

Simmons Worked Hard

Simmons never worked harder to get himself in playing shape than he has this spring. He reported at Bradenton more than a week ahead of the initial Bee squad. After the regular sessions began, the town fathers asked the club to suspend practice on Sunday. But that failed to stop Al. He went out to the clubhouse just the same, donned a uniform and ran around the field for an hour or more.

National League Field in Boston is built for pitchers and low score games. The fences are well over 360 feet from the plate at both foul lines. But Simmons has long been the type of hitter who gets singles, doubles, triples and four-baggers in all parks. The Hub park is not likely to shrink his .334 lifetime average in the majors. In the opening game against the Phillies yesterday, Al collected three singles in seven trips and broke up the frigid battle in the twelfth with No. 3.

Bonura Lifts Giants

Not only are these boys ready and willing to give the National League an exhibition of slugging, but they likewise figure to play leading roles in the pennant drama. In Joe Moore, Mel Ott, Bonura and Harry Danning, Terry probably has the most potent offense since his arrival in the McGraw seat, and the Polo Grounds is certain to house half of the next World Series if Bill gets the pitching. Simmons, hitting well over .300, can make the Bees a dangerous contender, if, also, their hurling comes up to the standards of '37 and '38.

The list of former American Leaguers in the National League is as long as Dizzy Dean's arm. The Bees, along with Simmons, have Milt Shoffner, a one-time Indian; Danny MacFayden, who made his start with the Red Sox and later went to Yankee Stadium; Debs Garms, an old Brown, and Rabbit Warstler, of the Red Sox and Athletics. Then there are Luke Sewell, Carl Hubbell, Heinie Manush, Bob Seeds, Baxter Jordan, Joe Bowman, Pinky Whitney, Vito Tamulis, Earl Whitehill, Luke Hamlin, Leo Durocher, Carl Reynolds, Jim Weaver, Walter Brown, Fred Sington, Bob Weiland, Nolan Richardson, Boots Poffenberger, Kemp Wicker, Jim Tobin, and others.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 19

American Association
St. Paul 9, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City 5, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee at Toledo, rain.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 5, San Diego 3.
Hollywood 5, Seattle 0.
Sacramento 3, San Francisco 1.
Portland 6, Oakland 5.

Texas League
San Antonio 8, Beaumont 6.
Houston 9, Shreveport 4.
Tulsa 7, Fort Worth 6.
Dallas 3, Oklahoma City 1.

Southern Association
Atlanta 9, Knoxville 4.
Others postponed, cold.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	1	0	1.000
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000
Philadelphia	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000

Result April 19
All games postponed.

Future Davis Cup Timber Seen in Van Horn-Kramer

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In the tennis world, Beverly Hills has just served her country. The second annual tournament in that small but potent community surrounded by the City of Los Angeles has just provided enough competition for an outstanding groomer of champions to predict that Welby Van Horn, who won the title, and Jack Kramer, top-seeded, will become America's Davis Cup hopes in the immediate future.

The groomer (or perhaps, more precisely, groom) is Perry T. Jones, organizer and guiding hand behind southern California tennis, head of the Los Angeles Tennis Club, and mentor of the Pacific Southwest tournament, which has been rated just under Wimbledon, Forest Hills, and others as the scene of the world's best tennis.

Coming Along Fast

Young Van Horn, lately a student at Los Angeles High School, has been coming along fast. Last season he teamed with David Freeman of Pasadena, Calif., to win the national junior doubles title, after winning the southern California junior singles title. In the national singles play he lost out to David who since has become national badminton champion.

Of the young crop, tow-headed Freeman seems to be the most versatile, but in the eyes of Master Jones he seems headed for realms other than tennis. He is doing Phi Beta Kappa work in Pomona College and, by his shouldering of the badminton technique, has indicated that he is out for an all-around good time in sports, thus giving an advantage to those who spend all their time at tennis.

Consistent Record

Kramer, from whom so much is expected, means more to Davis Cup play than Freeman because of the former's consistent record. In 1937 as a 15-year-old he won the single and doubles crowns for his age; the following year he was interscholastic national titlist, and this season has won the men's singles at Palm Springs. In the school play he represented suburban Montebello High School, and has been headquartered in these parts for the past few years. The son of a locomotive engineer, he learned his tennis under the hotter sun of Las Vegas, Nev., and San Bernardino, Calif.; maybe this background as a traveler promises even greater travel in national and international tennis.

The Beverly Hills play showed that there are a few others in the men's division to be heard from. Van Horn in the finals defeated Ted Olewine, 10-8, 6-1, 6-4, thereby taking the crown from the only other winner of the new tournament, Sidney B. Wood. As a Santa Monica High School student last season, Ted had been runner-up in the interscholastic nationals; he now holds the Dudley Cup (Santa Monica) and the Ojai, Calif., tourney titles. Big things should be ahead for this man who in his jockeying back and forth with Kramer the past few seasons now holds the decision: in the semi-finals he defeated Kramer 6-1, 6-3.

Beat Tidball

To reach the finals, Van Horn had to take the measure of the seasoned Jack Tidball, second-seeded, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Mr. Jones peered deep into the play to discern the promise of Douglas Woodbury who at 17 forced Tidball to the limit in a 7—5, 6—4, match. Mr. Jones thinks this Fairfax High School player here is definitely on the way.

Of almost equal import to America's Davis Cup hopes, (and certainly of primary import this year) is the showing of Tidball in attempting to fill the vacancy caused by one Donald Budge in forsaking Gene Mako and the prairie-fire doubles team of the past two seasons. By winning the Beverly Hills doubles crown, the Mako-Tidball team won its sixth tournament victory of the winter and spring round; they lost only one match during a Florida and Atlantic Coast invasion and now loom as No. 1 for America's 1939 doubles team in Davis Cup play. They were extended 6—3, 0—6, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2 by Jack Kneemeyer and Mort Ballagh, young players of promise.

The Ladies

As for the ladies, Alice Marble as America's title-holder showed why she forsook a career of crooning, in favor of the court; she took the title by defeating game Mrs. Bonnie Miller Blank, California women's champion for the past three seasons. Miss Marble was impressive in winning 6—4, 6—1, for Mrs. Blank is an excellent hard-court player, although she hasn't shown up so well on eastern grass.

The other result on the public La Cienega courts of Beverly Hills was unsurprising: Miss Marble teamed with Gene Mako to drub Dorothy Workman and Tidball 6—8, 6—2, 7—5.

Robert K. Shellaby

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Al Simmons, Bees—His third single drove home run which beat Philadelphia, 7-6, in 12 innings, at the Boston Beehive.

Where to Dine

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Half a Century of Boston Water Colors—D'Oyly Carte 'Peers'

450 Paintings Shown At the Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

It is not often that we have as tidy a sum as fifty years in which to evaluate and estimate a group of painters in a community. The Boston Society of Water Color Painters, in conjunction with the Boston Water Color Club, have been given a very good opportunity to display the fruits of a half century of workmanship. In more than 450 paintings, we are shown selected groups of aquarelles by dozens of painters, some notable in years past, some popular today. The spectator has an excellent opportunity to perceive the scope of achievement in a field for which painters of Boston have become especially distinguished. There is material for reflection and comment; material for analysis and criticism. In the aggregate, the pictures reveal assiduous performance, delight in nature, joy in handling the fluid, responsive pigment.

The Boston Museum Exhibition gives a chance to see the artists in a context, against a background, in exacting scope. It is astonishing to discover how some painters appear weak and ineffectual amongst their neighbors, how others bear up through delicate or unassuming qualities amidst the stark and blatant features of fellow exhibitors. There is something to be said for reaching an understanding through comparison. Here is the best opportunity offered within memory to exercise this practice.

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What was done in the first and the latest of those fifty anniversary years? Has there been progress? Yes. Have there been innovations? Yes. But there are other factors which are obvious and perhaps disturbing to a spectator who is deeply absorbed in the dynamics of contemporary art history. For example, the independent and courageous forbears of the earlier decades of the half century have not been surpassed in intensity, merit, profundity by the younger generation which ackowledges altogether too willingly, and perhaps somewhat too superficially, the stylistic traits of their artistic ancestors.

Here at the Museum is a splendid array of Dodge Macknights. The strong bright color, the ranging romantic subject matter, the impassioned employment of paint as a means of recording with utmost veracity scenes beheld, we don't find a match for such performance. The qualities of Macknight tinge and influence the pictures of many contributors, and when we look at some papers, especially snow scenes of New England, we find that no one has depicted them better than Mr. Macknight.

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Without seeming captious, we feel that a better selection of aquarelles could have been made right under the roof of this very Museum of pictures by the two other luminaries, John Singer Sargent and Winslow Homer. Somehow these two painters seem either to fade in the context of other aquarellists, or they are seen in their less energetic moments. The influence of Homer also hangs over the exhibition, and there is many a contributor who owes him gratitude. Frank Benson, who is invariably given the spotlight in group water color exhibitions, is granted the honor once again. His pictures show a tendency towards vacillation; an uncertainty as to conviction. The artist seems to be cogitating, one picture is done in a flat decorative mode, after the manner of the Japanese, another is thrown forth into full form, spattered with light, made to exist in space.

Karl Zerbe is introduced as a fresh note, not easily fitted into the peculiarly Bostonian harmony, with his opaque pigment, spattered surface treatment, and mystical overtones. Charles Hopkinson should be labeled the enfant terrible, despite his eligibility to listing among the venerable elders. His pictures reveal independent action and a will to strong patterns and animate coloring. Carl Gordon Cutler deserves more concentrated hanging than to serve as a mere frame to John Lavalle's poster picturesque views of ancient citadels and palaces of southern realms.

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Among the earliest members of the club was Edward D. Boit. How well his pictures stand up. It is clear, determined, expressive painting which cannot be obliterated or dated by any modernistic divagations. Charles E. Heil contributes some portraits of birds, the quintessence of precise painting. The pictures by John LaFarge mark an epoch of sensibility which is past, but of which we are happy to be reminded. Denman W. Ross we discover here in some neatly, fleetly made sketches of distant places, painted when such light colors and sharp accents would have seemed crude alongside the gentle romantic water color painting after the British style which still prevailed. Charles Woodbury provides the poetical lyrical mood, which differs so in marine portrayals from the straightforward realism of contributors like Stanley Woodward.

There are several pictures by George H. Hallowell, which show clearly a tendency well defined in this exhibition, to paint descriptively and decoratively, as though one could shift arbitrarily from literary to pictorial forms. A whole wall is happily devoted to Maurice Prendergast, whose talents were recognized altogether too late in a community which should have welcomed him more warmly. There are many others who deserve more than sheer naming; painters like Susan H. Bradley, Sears Gallagher, Ralph W. Gray, Laura Hills, William James (there are some surprising water colors by him), Prescott Jones, William J. Kaula, H. Dudley Murphy, Vladimir Pavlosky, Henry W. Rice, A. Lassell Ripley, Joseph Linden Smith, Harry Sutton, Jr., John Whorf.

Duke of Plaza-Toro
Martyn Green in "The Gondoliers"

Major General Stanley, Ko-Ko, and Jack Point
Various disguises adopted by Martyn Green of the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan Company.

'Iolanthe' Blossoms Again at the Colonial

"Iolanthe," as presented last evening by the D'Oyly Carte Company, is as fresh and youthful and full of elfin beauty as it was when this reviewer first heard of it in a day of slower tempo, and Gilbert's humor has lost none of its mischievous edge. An appreciative audience at the Colonial Theater remained in their seats at the end of the performance and applauded for eight curtains.

There was no difficulty in entering into the spirit of the occasion, and the audience laughed quite as heartily at the lines in the Lord Chancellor's and Private Willis' topical songs as though they were hearing them for the first time.

As with all this company's productions, the costuming is brilliant and fresh. Never was the chorus of pompous Peers more gorgeously attired, nor Strephon and Phyllis more colorfully tricked out in their hand-embroidered Watteau costumes, like the mantel bric-a-brac figurines of the nineties.

"Iolanthe" is considered by many the peak among Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. Whether or not it is the best musically, certainly in "Iolanthe" Gilbert's mockery is matched by Sullivan's musical parody.

One of the charms in an artistic achievement is the absence of evidence of hard work. Martyn Green embodies the thought, even as his Lord Chancellor embodied the law. A gesture, a grimace, a nimbly executed step—for instance, his stiff-legged descent of the steps from the terrace in the first act—win his audience completely. Mr. Green has not the opportunities in "Iolanthe" that he has in some of the other operas, but he has no more difficult patter song anywhere than his description of "When You're Lying Awake."

Marjorie Eyre was an appealing Iolanthe and again Evelyn Gardiner aroused sympathy for the Queen of the Fairies who did not object to stoutness—in moderation. Leslie Rands is a noble figure as Strephon. Viola Wilson is an acceptable Phyllis and Richard Walker and John Dean are more than vocally adequate as the Earl of Mountararat and Earl Tolloller. Mr. Walker's "Good King George's Glorious Days" met with a rousing reception.

M. B.

'Iolanthe'

Colonial Theater — The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," evening of April 20, 1939. The cast:

The Lord Chancellor...Martyn Green
Earl of Mountararat...Richard Walker
Earl Tolloller...John Dean
Private Willis...Sydney Granville
Strephon (an Arcadian Shepherd)...Leslie Rands
Queen of the Fairies...Evelyn Gardiner
Iolanthe (a Fairy, Strephon's Mother)...Marjorie Eyre
Celia...Margery Abbott
Leila...Ivy Sanders
Fleta...Maysie Dean

Ralph Lawton
Pianist who will give a recital in Jordan Hall Monday evening.

At the Germanic Organ

Professor Fritz Heitmann, organist at the Dom in Berlin and at present engaged in a concert tour of this country, played last night at the Germanic Museum of Harvard University. His program consisted of that magnificent set of chorale preludes illustrating the Lutheran catechism, prefaced by the great E-flat organ prelude and closing with the triple fugue in the same key, which forms the third part of Bach's "Klavierübung." The Kyrie and Gloria from the Leipzig service, followed by Luther's hymns on the Ten Commandments, the Declaration of Faith, the Baptism, the Lord's Prayer, the Confession, and the Lord's Supper, furnish the canti fermi for these contrapuntal, but essentially illustrative and emotional, organ fantasies. The whole, on last night's printed program, was not inaptly subtitled "A German Organ Mass."

Professor Heitmann's performance was of a quality worthy of the task he had set himself, supremely musical in its detail and impressive in its great range and broadly conceived scale. A prodigiously agile technique was placed unobtrusively at the service of the player's sensitive musicianship. His command of the tonal resources of Mr. Harrison's Baroque organ was enormously varied. His phrasing was of a flexibility rare in organ-playing.

The brilliance, the cheerful vigor, and the architectural grandeur of his performance of the prelude and fugue were balanced by the touching humility and simplicity of the chorale prelude on the Lord's Prayer. The massive power and clashing chordal dissonances of the third part of the Kyrie were in tremendously effective contrast with the simple and unforced jollity of the little fughetta on the Gloria and the liquid fluency of the first chorale on the Baptismal hymn. And throughout, the distinction between the larger and the smaller chorale on each hymn, corresponding to the larger and the smaller catechism, was most expressively achieved.

An audience of good size applauded Professor Heitmann's performance with well-deserved enthusiasm.

S. S.

No 'Best' Play; Critics Disagree

By the Associated Press

New York, April 20

The New York Drama Critics Circle couldn't agree yesterday and so failed to name an award to what it thought the best American play of the season.

The ballot of the 15 critics was:

Six votes to "The Little Foxes," Lillian Hellman's drama which stars Tallulah Bankhead.

Five votes to "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Robert E. Sherwood's drama which stars Raymond Massey.

Two votes each to "Rocket to the Moon" and "My Heart's in the Highlands," Group Theater productions.

The award for the best foreign play of the season went to "The White Steed," by Paul Vincent Carroll. This Irish author won the same award last season with his "Shadow and Substance."

'Dark Victory' and Miss Davis

"Dark Victory," which brings Bette Davis to the screen at the Metropolitan, is primarily a player's picture. Like most star vehicles its chief concern is to provide an opportunity for acting. So Miss Davis is visible with few interruptions from the beginning to the end of the story in a series of situations which call for the display of varied emotions. She is in turn high-strung, apprehensive, distraught, playful, confiding, affectionate, confident, self-sacrificing, and courageous. In the story as a whole it is the tragic note that is predominant.

The tragedy is erected on a combination of circumstances. A self-willed heiress is persuaded to undergo a brain operation by a young surgeon who had decided to retire from that type of practice to devote himself to medical research. The operation is described as successful temporarily. But the result, they said after clinical conference, will be merely to postpone a fatal outcome—a matter of some months. The heiress and the surgeon become genuinely fond of each other after her apparent return to health. He hides from her the clinical findings.

The tragic secret is revealed first to her friend and secretary. Eventually it is discovered by herself. Her immediate reaction is to cast aside self-restraint in a wild search for forgetfulness. She turns against her surgeon fiancé. But he is patient and understanding. He reminds her that what she really desires is peace, and that peace is to be found within herself. They are married. She conquers her fears. She learns to measure her happiness not by extent of time but by its depth and fullness.

Th tragic conclusion is somewhat drawn out. The makers seem uncertain just how to end the picture. From the premises that they have established they have made known the outcome in advance. Their problem lies in the choice of details.

Miss Davis' acting is skillful. She is aided by Humphrey Bogart, who for once has a change of part from the tight-lipped gangster to a free and easy trainer of horses. George Brent as the surgeon gives a quiet and sympathetic performance. As the secretary, Geraldine Fitzgerald, a newcomer from Ireland, mingles illuminating flashes with more conventional stereotyped acting.

"Sudden Money," the second film on the bill, relates the effect of a sweepstakes fortune on the members of a middle-class family. Charles Ruggles has the chief part.

E. F. M.

Stage Notes

The Boston première of "The Streets of Paris" has now been set ahead again to May, after having been moved back variously to June and July. The week of May 22 is a possible choice. This is the new musical with Bobby Clark, Luella Gear, and Abbott & Costello which is being sponsored by the Shuberts and Olsen and Johnson. The scheme is to take it to New York in time to catch some of the Fair business.

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Tchekhov Revivals Planned

Cheryl Crawford, with her production of "Family Portrait" starring Judith Anderson, successfully established at the Morosco in New York is laying plans for next season. Her schedule will not only include new plays by new authors, but also two plays by Anton Tchekhov, "The Cherry Orchard" and "Three Sisters," in new adaptations. The production dates of these are dependent on the life of "Family Portrait," as Miss Crawford plans to have Judith Anderson star in "The Cherry Orchard" and Margaret Webster in "Three Sisters." The latter will be staged by Lee Strasberg.

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"Awake and Sing!"

Clifford Odets' "Awake and Sing!", which opened at the Windsor Theater in New York, March 7, for a revival engagement, will end its run Saturday after playing 43 performances. The cast includes Julia Adler, Luther Adler, Phoebe Brand, J. Edward Bromberg, Morris Carnovsky, William Challee, Sanford Meisner, Alfred Ryder and Art Smith. Many of these players will now concentrate on the Group's new experimental play, Irwin Shaw's "Quiet City," which is being presented for a series of Sunday night performances at the Belasco.

'The Lady's From Kentucky'

Horse racing is one of the perennial topics of the screen. It turns up again in "The Lady's From Kentucky" at the Paramount and Fenway. This time a gambler is the central figure, and George Raft has the part. He is not specially interested in horses at first. He is merely directing his attention to anything that promises easy money—even though the promise may not always be kept.

As it happens, he finds himself part owner of a thoroughbred, payment for a gambling debt at a moment when he had believed himself penniless. He goes to Kentucky to become better acquainted with his property. To him a handsome young horse is merely a means of making money—by whatever means may be handiest. But the owner of the other half of the horse is a young woman who feels differently. Since she is Ellen Drew and the background is the pleasant Kentucky countryside it is not too difficult to imagine that the gambler will change his views for the better.

Before the fadeout there are the complications which are a part of movie technique. There are scenes at the track. There are interludes of rural pastimes. The audience is taken into the stables and shown something of the business of raising race horses. Hugh Herbert, as intentionally unsteady as ever, adds bits of comic business. So does Zazu Pitts. It is not a remarkable picture that they have made. But it serves as standard entertainment.

"The Eagle and the Hawk," the second film on the bill, is a 1933 war picture, concerned with aviators at the front and the disillusionment with war that comes to the veterans in the service. The ending is tragic. Fredric March, who is the ace pilot hero of the story, kills himself while his mates are singing his praises for bringing down a youthful enemy. Cary Grant, Jack Oakie, and Carole Lombard are in the cast.—E. F. M.

News of Music

Boston Public Library

There is a very welcome exhibition in the Fine Arts Division of the Boston Public Library. It consists of a large selection of reproductions in color of paintings by contemporary American artists. Although color reproduction has its limitations, it also possesses qualities to recommend it. If we cannot see our eminent contemporaries in the original, we need not remain entirely unacquainted with their achievements.

The selection at the Public Library includes works by Leon Kroll and Maurice Sterne, Rockwell Kent, Grant Wood, Georgia O'Keeffe, Luigi Luccioni, and Thomas Benton. There is enough in this exhibition to prove that we are in a very active artistic epoch, despite political disturbances. Our painters are not unaware of problems in the world at large, but they are tenacious in pursuit of beauty in form, beauty more richly expressed in pictorial design and color harmonies.

"Heroes of the Marne"

Raimu, of the "Heart of Paris" and "Carnet de Bal," will return to the American screen in "Heroes of the Marne" (La Famille Lefrancois), which will have its American Première at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, in New York. The cast includes Albert Bassermann, Germaine Dermoz, and Jacqueline Porel. André Hugon wrote the original story, Jacques Ibert, the music, and Warner Florian was technical adviser.

Closing Symphony Concerts

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will close its fifty-eighth season with a pair of concerts in Symphony Hall Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 28 and 29, and with a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on the Thursday evening previous. For the twenty-fourth pair of concerts, Serge Koussevitzky announces "La Procession Nocturne," by Henri Rabaud, a symphonic poem based upon Lenau's "Faust"; d'Indy's "Istar" Variations, and the second suite from Ravel's ballet "Daphnis et Chloé." The season will close with the First Symphony of Brahms in C minor.

The programme for Cambridge will consist of Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis; the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina"; Ravel's second "Daphnis et Chloé" suite; and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4.

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Brahms Requiem Tuesday

The "German Requiem" of Johannes Brahms will be revived at the spring Pension Fund concert to be given in Symphony Hall next Tuesday evening. Serge Koussevitzky will preside over the combined forces of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society (trained by G. Wallace Woodworth), and the following soloists: Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Keith Falkner, the English baritone.

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Pops Opening

On Wednesday evening, May 3, the fifty-fourth season of Pops concerts will open in Symphony Hall. Arthur Fiedler will again lead the orchestra of 85 Symphony players. The seasons will continue each night (including Sundays in May) until the end of June.

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Miss Boulanger to Conduct

Nadia Boulanger will be guest conductor at an invitation concert given by the Longy School of Music with the Bach Cantata Club, in Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Wednesday evening. This concert takes the place of the regular spring concert of the Bach Cantata Club.

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Piano Celebrity Series

Aaron Richmond will sponsor a Piano Celebrity Series in Boston next season. The opening event will be a recital by Jan Smeterlin, who will play in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, Nov. 1. Serge Rachmaninoff will give his only Boston recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 19. Mischa Levitzki, who has not been heard in this city for over three years will give a concert Wednesday evening, Dec. 6 in Jordan Hall and will be followed in the same auditorium by Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, the duo-pianists, Wednesday evening, Jan. 10. The closing concert of the series will offer Vladimir Horowitz, who plays in Symphony Hall, Monday night, Feb. 12.

Schumann's 'Manfred' Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Concerts of the San Francisco Symphony continually bear out Pierre Monteux's reputation as an imaginative program-maker. Most extraordinary of his recent enterprises was the concert presentation of a somewhat abbreviated version of the Byron-Schumann "Manfred." Basil Rathbone declaimed the title role with a truly beautiful eloquence and finesse. A supporting cast of local singers and speakers shared praise in an admirable performance.

The two or three superb incidental Schumann choruses were sung by the Municipal Chorus. Of the few orchestral passages, the familiar Overture was most impressive, but other movements—such as the entr'acte—revealed touching quality. The necessary use of loudspeakers somewhat damaged the poetic appeal of the production. In general, however, "Manfred" is too wordy and too artificial in its grand romantic airs to be considered a live masterpiece at this late date.

Also on the "Manfred" program was "The Rio Grande." Its choral-orchestral music, by the young Englishman, Constant Lambert, has a colorful, jazzy vivacity. Its Sacheverell Sitwell text is brilliant in its subtle, exotic atmosphere and humor.

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Guest pianists have had exceptional symphony success. The splendor of Alexander Brailowsky's performance of the Tchaikovsky B flat minor Concerto was expected, for he has been here in the past. New triumph greeted Robert Casadésus, of Paris, who at another pair of concerts displayed a thrillingly fresh, crisp and virtuoso style of pianism in the dated tinsel "Concert Piece" of Weber and in D'Indy's warmly poetic "Symphony on a Mountain Air."

The Brailowsky program contained also Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture, Wagner's "Siegfried's Death Music" and four symphonic fragments—of a minor Debussyan value—from the choreographic drama "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastian" that Debussy wrote in 1911 in collaboration with D'Annunzio. On the Casadésus program were Chabrier's brightly diverting "Bourrée Fantasque," Liszt's "Les Préludes" and a superbly warm-souled, new-old British masterwork: Vaughan-Williams' setting (called a "Fantasia") for three string ensembles of a theme by Tallis.

All this season Mr. Monteux has held the San Francisco Symphony at the highest artistic level of its career. He lapsed, however, both in program selection and occasionally in performance in a pair of concerts in which Roland Hayes, the tenor, was guest.

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Mr. Hayes, whose voice at times lacked luster and was too light for the Memorial Opera House, made his best effect in the lovely "Flight Into Egypt," from the unfamiliar Berlioz oratorio, "The Childhood of Christ." He sang also airs of Bach, Rameau, and Galuppi and a series of spirituals. Orchestra and leader gave a routine performance to Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony.

With Concertmaster Naoum Blinder as a finely resourceful and eloquent soloist, the orchestra on another pair of programs listed the 26-year-old First Violin Concerto of Serge Prokofieff. The Concerto is full of lovely Slavic efflorescences of melody. Even though some of its tomtom energy is dull or inarticulate, it is surely a work of lasting importance. Mr. Monteux and his players were excellently in the vein in Schumann's "Spring" Symphony, in the full-toned histrionic impressionism of Respighi's "Pines of Rome," and especially in the lovely Wagner "Siegfried Idyl."

'Northeaster'

Painting by Gifford Beal
In his one-man show in oils at the Grace Horne Galleries.

Amusements

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Commerce and Finance

ICC Assumes Power Over Labor Conditions in Rail Mergers

Business and Industry

Packing Workers' Exemption From Wage Act Defined

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, has issued a new definition of area of production to provide for the exemption of certain employees of the fresh fruit and vegetable industry from the wage and hour provisions of the fair labor standards act.

The new definition, he said in a statement, "exempts employees engaged in the canning, packing and storing of fresh fruits and vegetables who are employed in establishments situated in the open country or in towns of less than 2,500 and which draw all their products from within a radius of ten miles."

The administrator's original definition exempted an employee engaged in packing, canning and storing fruits and vegetables only if he performed such work on a farm on commodities produced exclusively on such farm, or worked for an establishment which obtained its products for processing from farms in the immediate locality and employed no more than seven persons.

The fruit and vegetable industry attacked the original definition as too narrow and restricted.

In reviewing the factors involved in writing a new definition of area of production, Andrews said:

"There are approximately 325,000 employees engaged in the fresh fruits and vegetables industry. The employers generally have been demanding a definition of 'area of production' which will be so broad as to exempt practically all the employees in the industry. Labor, on the other hand, urges a definition so narrow in scope as virtually to exempt no one.

"It is of primary importance to avoid discrimination between competitors engaged in similar operations and between the same class of labor. The definition issued today, will, in my opinion, produce a minimum of discrimination and economic dislocation."

German Economics Seen Improved By Rumanian Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government experts said that Germany's economic position had been strengthened far more by the trade pact with Rumania than by the absorption of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia.

The trade pact, they said, made Germany virtually independent in the matter of oil supplies sorely needed by the Reich's industries and military forces.

This interpretation came from the Bureau of Mines which said in its foreign minerals quarterly:

"Mineral wealth gained by Germany (in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia) is relatively of minor importance to (Nazi) self-sufficiency.

"Of real significance, however, is the trade agreement between Germany and Rumania signed on March 23. Unofficial but reliable sources report that it provides for assignment to Germany of 40 per cent of Rumania's petroleum exports."

Since Rumania ranks among the world's six leading petroleum producers, the bureau added, Germany may get sufficient oil supplies there to reduce to less than one-third her previous dependence on other foreign sources.

The Bureau said Germany could expect little more than 4,000,000 tons of iron ore annually from Austria whereas the Reich in 1938 imported 21,927,539 metric tons.

Hitler did obtain lignite, coal, radium and China clay resources from Czecho-Slovakia, but the bureau said:

"The additional territory gained (in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia) would appear to make more pronounced Germany's deficiences in the nonferrous metals and in the nonmetallics, especially petroleum products."

Poland, conversely, gained materially in the partition of Czecho-Slovakia. In the annexation of Trans-Olzan Silesia, Polish coal output increased 20 per cent and iron and steel products rose 50 to 55 per cent.

Copper Producers Cut Price to 10½c

NEW YORK (AP)—All leading copper producers have met the new price of 10½ cents a pound for domestic metal which was posted by a prominent smelter a week ago.

Late Tuesday the first break in the producing ranks occurred when Calumet & Hecla lowered its selling price from the 10¾ cents producers had been asking to 10½ cents. The uniform 10½-cent quotation establishes domestic copper at the same level prevailing last Oct. 5 from which point there was a gradual rise to a high of 11¼ cents on Oct. 14. That rate was maintained until April 3 when smelting interests lowered to 10¾ cents in the hope of attracting better business.

Foreign copper was a shade lower today at 10.12 to 10.14 cents a pound.

Du Pont's Net Is Rising

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. announced in a preliminary report its earnings in the quarter ended March 31 amounted to $1.55 a share on common stock. This compared with earnings equal to 65 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

New Packard Head

M. M. Gilman

Elected President and a Director of the Packard Motor Car Co. He succeeds Alvan Macauley, who became Chairman of the Board. Mr. Gilman was formerly Vice-President and General Manager of the company.

Borg Warner Corp. Enters Aviation Equipment Field

CHICAGO (AP)—The Borg Warner Corporation announced the purchase of the Pump Engineering Service Corporation of Cleveland, marking the firm's entrance into the aviation equipment field.

Charles S. Davis, Borg Warner President, said the pump corporation would operate as a subsidiary under its present organization, headed by William S. Jack, one of the founders, as president.

The pump firm manufactures aviation parts under the trade name of Pesco, supplying leading airplane manufacturers, airline companies, the Army and Navy, Davis reported.

"As a subsidiary," Mr. Davis said, "the company will be able to continue and expand its engineering and new products development program at its modern plant at Cleveland."

Pesco products are manufactured at Ilford, England, in the Pleffey Company, Ltd., under license to produce equipment for the British Air Ministry and air manufacturers of Great Britain, Mr. Davis said.

Borg Warner manufactures automotive, agricultural implements, and household appliances. Plants are in Detroit, Muskegon, Kalamazoo and Flint, Mich.; Chicago and Rockford, Ill.; Muncie and Newcastle, Ind.

Profits of National Banks Seen Improved In Last Half of 1938

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preston Delano, Comptroller of the Currency, announced that national banks had improved their profits in the last half of 1938.

He said the 5,230 national banks in existence on Dec. 31, 1938, had made $85,394,000 net profits in the last half of 1938, equal to 5.42 per cent of the par value of the banks' common and preferred capital stock.

Net earnings from current operations were $136,175,000 compared with $124,410,000 in the previous six months.

For all of 1938, the net profits of national banks before paying dividends were $197,959,000, a decrease of $32,062,000 from 1937. Out of this, they paid dividends totaling $142,496,000, compared with $148,335,000 the previous year.

Bank Clearings Up 13.3 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the United States during the week ended April 19 went sharply above the preceding week and continued well above the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Latest turnover in 22 leading cities totaled $5,391,193,000, an increase of 13.3 per cent over $4,759,234,000 for the same week a year ago and $864,761,000 over the preceding week.

New York clearings jumped to $3,318,709,000 from $2,866,381,000 a year ago, a gain of 15.8 per cent while volume at outside centers of $2,072,484,000 was 9.5 per cent greater than $1,892,853,000 a year ago.

All outside cities reported percentage gains over the like 1938 week, including: Atlanta 30 per cent, Detroit 22.2, Richmond 19.3, Baltimore 14.1, Buffalo 13.8, St. Louis 13.4, Philadelphia 12.7, Pittsburgh 11.6.

Chicago turnover amounted to $299,300,000, or 8.6 per cent ahead of $275,700,000 last year.

United Engineering Will Move Ohio Plant to Japan

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—The United Engineering and Foundry Co., large steel mill equipment manufacturer, will soon move its Wooster, Ohio, machine shop to Japan, President George T. Ladd of Pittsburgh said.

Mr. Ladd said dismantling will start soon. He said it could be used "to better advantage" in Japan and was not being sold to Japanese interests.

Besides its main plants at Youngstown and Pittsburgh, United has an English plant.

ICC Claims Right To Protect Labor In Road Combines

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled today that it has authority to impose conditions for the protection of labor in authorizing railroad leases and consolidations.

By a 6 to 4 vote, the commission upheld a decision by its three-member Division No. 4 last October in this regard.

The commission's ruling was in a decision authorizing the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to lease the properties of the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway. The Gulf Railway operates only in Texas.

Trustees of the Rock Island estimated the leasing of the Gulf would result in an annual saving of $100,000. The plan involves the transfer of 20 employees from Fort Worth to the Rock Island accounting office at Chicago, and the dismissal of 49 other workers at Fort Worth, unless business increases sufficiently to warrant the retention of some of them.

Employees Protected

Conditions imposed by the Commission in approving the lease are designed to protect employees who would be required to accept reduced compensation, those who would be dismissed, and those who would be required to change their places of residence to other points on the Rock Island system.

The Rock Island contended that the Commission had no authority to impose labor conditions.

"We are not attempting to exercise jurisdiction to regulate employment, nor the compensation to employees, nor their expenses," the Commission said. "We are simply attempting in the public interest reasonably to protect those employees of the applicant who may be adversely affected economically by the grant of authority herein against unavoidable but unreasonable and unjust burdens which are not in the public interest."

Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman said in a concurring opinion that he thought "there is reasonable doubt whether in approving this lease we have power, as the law now stands, to attach a condition for the protection of the railroad employees who may be adversely affected thereby," but added:

"Such protection is desirable and in the public interest and I believe the commission is justified in resolving the doubt in favor of the condition."

Calling it "much ado about very little," Mr. Eastman said the protection prescribed for the Gulf employees was substantially the same as that provided in the 1936 Job-Protection Agreement. Most of the railroads now subscribe to the agreement.

Four Members Dissent

Chairman Marion M. Caskie dissented, saying he did not agree with the majority that the Commission had authority to impose conditions for the protection of employees who would be adversely affected by the lease.

"I am fully sympathetic with the humanitarian efforts of the majority," Mr. Caskie said, adding that he did not believe the Interstate Commerce Act gave the Commission jurisdiction to prescribe labor conditions "not withstanding that they are inherently just and reasonable."

"I am unable to agree that we have been given judisdiction to regulate carrier employment or the compensation and expenses of carrier employees," Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie said. Commissioners William E. Lee and Carroll Miller joined in Mr. Mahaffie's dissent.

Commissioners who joined in the majority were, B. H. Meyer, John L. Rogers, Claude R. Porter, Frank McManamy, Walter M. W. Splawn and Mr. Eastman.

Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison did not participate in the case.

Stocks of Canadian Wheat Up Sharply

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP) — Total stocks of wheat in Canada on March 31 were 200,841,905 bushels, compared with a revised figure of 83,559,845 on March 31, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Stocks of wheat on farms, including seed supplies, amounted to 61,220,000 bushels, 22,240,000 bushels higher than a year ago. Wheat in store in Canada, other than on farms, amounted to 139,621,905 bushels, an increase of 95,042,060.

In addition to the total stocks of Canadian wheat in Canada on March 31 there were 1,828,346 bushels of Canadian wheat in the United States, making a total of 202,670,251 bushels in the United States and Canada compared with 84,669,678 in the same positions on March 31, 1938. Stocks of Canadian wheat in the United States were 718,513 bushels higher than a year ago.

Reading Co. Income Is Halved in Last Year

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The annual report of the Reading Company showed that the net income in 1938 available for dividends and other corporate purposes was $3,295,309, compared with $6,839,345 in 1937.

Earnings per share of first and second preferred stock was $2.35 compared with $4.89 in 1937.

Earnings per share of common stock after first and second preferred dividend requirements of $2 per share each was $0.35 compared with $2.89 in 1937.

Laissez-Faire Seems Discredited Even in Wall Street Environs

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent rise in excess bank reserves through the $4,000,000,000 level adds another to our thumping surpluses, it is noted here. This is $4,000,000,000 over the average levels of the 1920's, and an all-time new high. The Treasury has 11,250,000 bales of loan cotton, about 85,000,000 bushels of wheat and 200,000,000 bushels of corn in the Commodity Credit Corporation.

We have 10,000,000 or more surplus labor, or employable unemployed. Our steel industry has 100 per cent of excess capacity over the present rate of operations, and the surplus of idle capacity in most of our capital goods industries is far larger.

Is Confidence the Only Lack?

In short, America has a surplus of every major item that goes to make an economy—men, money, materials, and industrial equipment. Our major economic problem can be summed up in the word "surplus." After 10 years of orthodox economics and nearly as many of unorthodox, we have more of everything than we can use, and a preposterous surplus of all things on our hands.

The difficulty, Wall Street thinking runs, is one of confidence. The money is there. The men, goods, and materials are there. It only requires the ignition of confidence to give the spark of financial adventure. No use priming the carburetor ("priming the pump" is the phrase of a generation that never lifted the hood of a recalcitrant Model T and manipulated its working parts till they started) if the spark of confidence isn't there.

The difficulty—so this easy-going Wall Street theory runs—is that the Government keeps destroying the confidence of financial adventurers as fast as it tries to encourage them. It tries to replace the "natural" operations of the profit-motive by what new-fangled economists call "conscious" controls and what old-fashioned economists call "artificial" substitutes for free enterprise. So we have all-time record excess reserves, all-time record "demand deposits - adjusted" and all-time record "money in circulation"—but the engine doesn't fire. Turnover in deposits falls monthly to new lows.

Against Bureaucracy Control

Obvious and permanent difficulty with the simple 'laissez faire' theory that confidence and trade freedom alone are necessary is that it has been tried and failed. It succeeded gloriously in the twenties and failed dismally in the early thirties. It has failed so repeatedly every 10 or 20 years for three centuries, that the statistics of its failure have become a fixture in courses on economics and the inevitability of its failure has become a cliché among economists new-deal and old-deal. Return to the gold-standard, balanced budget, laissez-faire, and all that, has become economically indefensible and politically unthinkable. Astute politicians have made millions—of votes—selling that kind of economic system short.

Then what? The effort to put to lethal sleep the living organism of trade, and substitute for it the "conscious" or "artificial" movements of bureaucratic amateurs, is unacceptable to Americans and has proved, in such testing grounds as Russia and Germany, as difficult as dancing the Blue Danube by correspondence course. Americans are against it.

The effort to enforce against that organism by dire Miltonian threats of outer darkness the highest conceivable standards of considerate conduct, though the exact outward form of these standards is itself vague to its own sponsors, has also failed; iniquity has been kept down in Wall Street but so has activity. Trading is stagnant. Brokers can't meet bills on transactions involving, as they did yesterday (April 19) a mere 440,000 shares on the "big board."

Monetary Theories Galore

Out of this logical, economical, and political impasse has resulted a mass of proposed but unacceptable monetary theories. America, unlike Europe, still looks back 150 years for its bright political thoughts. But since they don't fit, a rain of monetary bills descends into the Congressional hopper each year for some new-fangled idea of money. No Frenchman goes back to Condorcet, no Englishman to William Pitt, and no German (except Spengler) to Goethe, but Americans go back to Washington and Hamilton and they meet Charles Beard. So they turn around and propose a bill to increase money in circulation.

The past few years have wrought a terrible havoc among quantity-of-money theories. The simplest of these theories is the notion that the economic millennium (fairness to all, and it is odd that there is no word in the lexicon of dictators for "fair") is to arrive with an increase in money-in-circulation. "Money-in-circulation" is near new highs, but still wheat brings only 50 cents and cotton only 8 cents.

Of course it is possible to explain that "money-in-circulation" is at new highs only because it includes every dollar-bill, from $50 to $10,000, being hoarded by frightened by astute Swiss and Hollandese citizens in Europe (a $10,000-bill is a sight easier to hoard than its equivalent in gold (almost 18 pounds of the precious metal). But even this explanation doesn't come to grips with the argument that the volume of outstanding currency is determined solely by people's preference for currency over bank deposits. If they take currency, it means they have mistrusted bank deposits.

Currency Is Preferred

A preference for currency manifest in recent years, is an unhappy reflection on the integrity of American society, for the imagination of Congress has been stretched to the uttermost to give the owners of bank deposits the utmost in guaranty (the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, for example, which Wall Street conservatives still say is out of reason), and still people insist on having currency—legal tender, hard cash, or "real" dollars. "Money in circulation" as of last Wednesday was $6,835,000,000, an increase of $455,000,000 over the like date last year.

If it has proved futile to try through legislation to increase "money in circulation," the quantity-of-money theory has proved equally futile in relation to outstanding bank deposits. They are at the highest level on record. But they simply do not move.

Congress has not hit on any solution of these queer problems and the queer enigma of orthodox efforts to solve them. For the more adventurous thinkers in Wall Street have concluded that the border-line of orthodoxy does not stop at the border-line of Benjamin - Andersonian money - market theory. It stops when everybody has a job—not before.

The obvious conclusion is that the standard has to be changed to something reasonable. Journalistic economists like Stuart Chase still go to town exposing how unreasonable the gold standard is ("who would know the difference if the existing store dropped to the bottom of the sea?"). Nobody cares about gold except to hoard it, and the gold standard is a hoarder's dream. The United States Government has 11,250,000 bales of cotton, desired and needed by every wage-earner and potential wage-earner who ever wore a shirt. But it dare not issue currency payable in cotton. This would give an inflationary stimulus to money turnover, yet retain for the dollar a fixed value in an industrial necessity.

U. K. Canvasses U. S. Steel Industry For Types of Munitions

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Britain is canvassing United States steel mills for certain types of munitions "Iron Age" said in its weekly review of the industry.

"Inquiries have been received in the United States for sizable quantities of shell steel and other munitions materials," the trade publication said. "These are coming chiefly from England and Canada."

"Although steel production has been declining in the United States," the magazine continued, "a tighter steel situation is developing in Great Britain, where output of more than 1,000,000 tons March, virtually capacity, is not yet satisfying urgent requirements of the Government for its armament program."

A drop in domestic ingot production for the fifth consecutive week, the review said, was off only one point this week, compared with three points last week, "indicating, perhaps, that production has been brought into closer alignment with orders.

"The uncertainty which is affecting all branches of the industry is reflected in scrap markets. The sharpest break in the Iron Age composite scrap prices in a year and half, amounting to 66 cents a ton, has brought this figure down to $14.42. Were it not for the influence of export transactions, prices in the east probably would have declined further."

Johns-Manville Net $125,118 for Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Johns-Manville Corporation and subsidiaries reported consolidated net earnings for the first quarter of 1939, amounted to $125,118 after all charges and provision for taxes, but before preferred dividends, Lewis H. Brown, president, announced in a recent report. This is in contrast to a net loss of $239,475 correspondingly in 1938.

"While sales of $10,397,408 for the three months were slightly less than the $10,435,119 sales of the 1938 period," Mr. Brown writes, "the net income is somewhat better because of economies we have been able to effect through our continuing program of cost reduction and expense control.

The income statement, which is presented in a form first introduced in the annual report of the corporation and now adopted as standard for the quarterly statements, disclosed a pay roll of $4,165,479 in the first quarter of 1939, compared with $4,152,785 correspondingly in 1938.

Union Pacific Operating Net for March Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Union Pacific Co., among the first of the big railroads to report for March, placed net operating income (before fixed charges and other income) at $920,029, compared with $669,001 in March last year. Gross income in March advanced to $12,070,262 from $10,257,897 a year ago.

Others reporting net operating income for March included:

	1939	1938
Kansas City Southern	$259,922	$239,401
Southern Pacific	1,750,043	1,974,765

A. T. & T. to Spend $320,000,000 in 1939 For Improvements

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bell System contemplates spending $320,000,000 this year for plant expenditures and improvement, an increase of $37,000,000 over 1938 Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

The telephone system, he said, has reached an "all-time high" of 16,000,000 telephones in service—800,000 more than in the "predepresion peak in 1930."

He said that only in the northeastern section of the country were there fewer telephones today than in 1930.

More than 500 stockholders gathered in the company's building on lower Broadway to hear Mr. Gifford's remarks and to reelect directors.

There was a ripple of laughter through the room when among nominations for a certified public accounting firm to audit the books of the company was discovered the name, 'Sears Roebuck & Co." The big mail order house was one of 60 nominees, but the election was won by a regular auditing firm.

"While it is gratifying," Mr. Gifford continued, "that the absolute number of telephones is at a new peak, the number of telephones per 100 of population for the country as a whole is still slightly lower than in 1930, although in the Southeast, Pacific, and Rocky Mountain sections it is higher than in 1930. Our current rate of growth is encouraging."

Afton S. Heyward of New Brunswick, N. J., a stockholder, asked Mr. Gifford his opinion of the value of offering new securities for competitive bidding among underwriters.

Mr. Gifford said: "I am perfectly open minded on the subject."

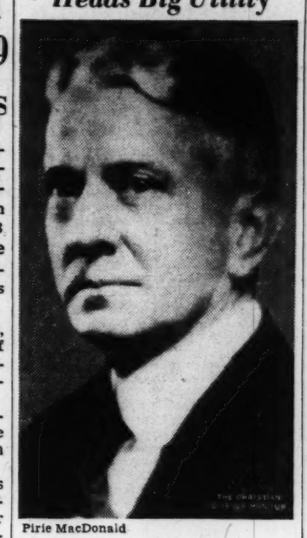
He added, however, he did not want to take risks involved in view of the success which the company has had previously with the noncompetitive method. He said he would prefer to see what success other companies might have with the competitive method when offering large amounts of securities. The Bell System, he said is not now contemplating any financing.

Administration quarters in Washington have recently advocated the competitive bidding method.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company, which has been through two receivership reorganizations in recent years, will seek another reorganization through a Federal Court bankruptcy proceeding, W. L. Collins, President, announced.

Heads Big Utility



Pirie MacDonald

Edmund W. Wakelee

Elected as President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. He succeeds Thomas N. McCarter, who was named to the newly-created post of Chairman of the Board. The company ranks among the first half dozen of the Nation's utility corporations.

Survey Says Taxes Last Year 22 P. C. Of National Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization supported by private business corporations, said that taxes last year totaled 22 per cent of the national income of the United States.

"Americans paid a greater share of their national income in taxes in 1938 than in any other year as far back as records are available," the board declared.

"The share taken by taxes last year, according to preliminary estimates, was 22 cents per dollar of national income, a marked increase over the previous peak in taxation in 1937, when the rate was 17.7 cents per income dollar.

"Total collections by Federal, state and local authorities amounted to approximately $13,700,000,000, the largest sum ever taken by taxes in the United States in a single year.

"This represented a tax burden of $105 per capita for the entire population and an average of $317 per person employed."

Nickel Plate Earns $88,525

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad reported March net income of $88,525, compared with a $301,624 deficit in March, 1938.

FPC to Publish Soon Statistics On Big Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP) — John W. Scott, Federal power commissioner, said the Administration planned to make public soon the financial and operating statistics of every large public utility in the country.

The purpose, he told members of the Federal Bar Association in an address, was to speed up regulatory and corrective measures designed to increase distribution of low cost public utility services and to strengthen national defense.

"There can be no doubt," he said, "that the nation which has an abundance of low cost public utility services has an economic advantage, and at the same time, possesses great weapons of national defense."

A serious obstacle to the prospect, he said, was possible treatment of the regulatory process by the courts.

"If the so-called fair value theory of rate making," he explained, "is to include consideration of the cost of reproduction (of facilities) . . . then long, expensive conjecture, speculation and guessing will be inevitable.

"The Federal Power Commission . . . on two occasions has urged the Supreme Court of the United States to permit in its stead the use of the prudent investment theory.'

Mr. Scott said that in making the data public the commission hoped to correct "certain abuses" such as inflated capital structure both in securities and in plant investment. For many years, he charged, electric and gas utilities have followed haphazard and promiscuous methods of setting up depreciation reserves.

"The monopoly profit motive is so generally opposed to the public interests," he said, "that there is no recourse but governmental action."

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day	436,880
1939 volume to date	79,953,267
1938 volume to date	73,395,244

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Over 2 Points

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The stock market tacked on further gains of fractions to more than 2 points today as European war tension eased a trifle.

There was a modest pickup in dealings compared with Wednesday's slow proceedings, but the ticker tape frequently loafed. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares. Profit taking near the final hour reduced top marks in the majority of cases.

Wall Street apparently interpreted as mildly favorable the Mussolini speech at Rome today which, while rejecting the plea of President Roosevelt for a decade of peace by non-aggression guarantees, was hardly as bellicose as forecast.

On the New York Board prominent stocks on the rise were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Westinghouse, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Great Northern and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Tilting higher by as much as a point or so in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Standard Steel Spring, Lockheed and International Petroleum.

Bonds Show Gain

The main trend was higher in the bond market today with numerous gains of fractions to more than a point more than offsetting minor declines in a few issues, notably industrials.

Toward the final hour prices were a shade under the day's best as the climb uncovered profit taking selling. Active issues included American Telephone 3¼s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

U. S. Governments were virtually ignored by traders. The few deals were completed mostly at advances of 1-32d to 3-32 of a point.

Foreign dollar bonds were active and higher. Italian Government 7s bounded up 2¾ points, apparently in response to Mussolini's peace speech. Milan 6½s and Rome 6½s were likewise well up in front.

Wheat Prices Hold Fractional Gains

CHICAGO, April 20 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated within a narrow range today but held small fractional gains throughout most of the session.

Active international trade, with European importing nations building up reserve stocks of wheat and flour, continued to have a strengthening influence on prices in all markets. European importers, led by Great Britain, were estimated to have taken more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat from exporters, increasing the week's volume to more than 6,000,000 bushels.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 69⅜-¼, July 68¼-⅛; corn unchanged to ⅜ up, May 49½, July 50¾; oats unchanged to ⅜ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stock market prices recovered sharply late today as traders viewed favorably Premier Mussolini's Rome speech. British gilt-edged securities ended up and European bonds improved after an irregular opening. Industrials were even to a shade up. Trans-Atlantics went above overnight New York parities. Fair demand appeared in the oil and mining groups.

Paris—Prices found a firm footing in late dealings in the Bourse today as trading broadened. Rentes closed 90 to 205 centimes higher and Bank of France added 130 francs. Royal Dutch shot up 631 francs and Suez Canal 520.

Liverpool—A general liquidating movement caused by renewed talk of a United States export subsidy plan depressed cotton futures today. Nearby position were given some support by local and trade accounts. Final prices were 3 to 9 net lower.

Heavy United Kingdom miller demand for cash wheat was ignored in the wheat futures market with traders inclined to await clarification of political events. The market finished ⅛d lower to ⅜d higher.

Curtis Head Sees Bright Future for Pa. Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A bright picture of the future of industrial Pennsylvania was presented here recently by Walter D. Fuller, President of the Curtis Publishing Company.

"Most prominent in the new tones which are visible this Spring," Mr. Fuller said, "is the fact that business men in the State in recent months have had greater confidence and hope than at any time in the last five years.

He asserted that business generally has been encouraged recently to expand pay rolls and operations, and that the tendency of industry to migrate to other States is virtually ended.

"We have learned by sad experience," he said, "the elemental lesson that only as business is encouraged by prospects for profit and only as business men hope for the future in expansion and development, can there be any basis for real re-employment and progress toward prosperity."

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	54	53⅝	53⅝	Apr18
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32	32	32	+ ½
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Adam-Mill (½g)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr18
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50½	49½	49½	— ⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	7	1	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	Apr15
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10¾	11	Apr19
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Apr19
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	159	157	158	+1
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1⅔)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	22	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	56½	56½	56½	Apr17
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	19	32⅜	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜
197⅛	123¼	Alpha Cem (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr17
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	6	56	55	56	+3
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12	11⅞	12	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	4	36½	35¾	36	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	7	89½	87¾	89¼	+2⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	169¾	169¾	169¾	— ¼
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	21	21	21	+ ⅛
55	32	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅞
24½	13½	Am Ch & C (.15g)	3	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	1	109½	109⅛	109½	— ⅜
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr19
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Apr18
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr19
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	11	11	Apr17
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	15	14⅞	15	+1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6	6	6	+ ⅝
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	13	13	13	Apr19
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr19
34½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (1k)	2	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
46⅞	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	45	44½	45	+2
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17½	17	17	—1
7¾	4¼	Am Internat	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	7	17½	17¼	17¼	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	+4½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr15
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	28¼	27⅞	28¼	Apr19
124½	118	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	— ½
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	11	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	38	38	38	+1
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	2	33½	33½	33½	+1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	31	12¼	11⅞	12	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	13	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	3	52½	52½	52½	— ½
15⅝	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Apr19
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	12	40¾	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅜
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	132½	132½	132½	+2⅜
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	60½	59½	60½	Apr14
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	18	23½	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr18
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	17	17	17	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	1	77½	77½	77½	Apr19
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr18
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	17	157½	156	156½	+ ¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	79	78	79	+1½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	81	80¼	81	+ ⅝
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148½	148½	148½	Apr18
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	20	9½	9¼	9¼	
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Apr19
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	43	24	23⅛	23¼	— ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	Apr14
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	16	16	16	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21½	Arch-D-M (½g)	1	21½	21⅜	21½	Apr18
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Apr19
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Apr14
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¼g)	6	57¼	36½	37¼	+1½
13	9⅛	Arnold C (3⅜g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr18
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	4	7	7	7	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	41	41	41	Apr 8
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30	30	30	Apr11
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	17	28	27¾	27¼	
71	53	At T & SFpf(1g)	5	54½	54⅜	54½	+ ¾
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr14
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	9	11½	11½	11½	Apr17
23½	19	Atl Refining (1)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	5	105	105	105	Apr19
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	46	46	46	
66¾	53	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	55	55	55	Apr13
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Auburn Auto	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr17
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr17
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	56	11½	11⅛	11¼	
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	3	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	9	22	21¾	21¾	Apr18
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	2	14	14	14	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	8	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅜
100⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr17
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Apr13
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	8	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	55	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
21½	17⅜	Ben IndLn(.45g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Apr19
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	48½	47½	48½	Apr15
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	86	57½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	6	105	104	105	+3
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	17½	17½	17½	Apr15
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr18
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	15	10¼	10	10	— ¼
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	16	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16	16	16	Apr19
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	19	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	+1⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	6	22¾	22	22¼	+1⅛
2¾	1½	Boston&Maine	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	5	24½	23½	23½	Apr19
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	6	6	6	Apr19
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	6	10⅜	10	10	+ ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	18	19⅞	19½	19½	
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	3	43½	42½	43½	+1½
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr17
10½	5½	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	8½	8½	8½	Apr18
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	5	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(1½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B(¼g)	3	11	10⅞	11	+ ½
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	15	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	4	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¾
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	6	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Apr19
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3	3	3	
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	8	8	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack(¼g)	4	12½	12½	12½	Apr17
		C					
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	15½	15	15	
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 30
2⅛	⅝	Calichan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
⅝	⅜	Calumet & Hec	4	5½	⅝	⅝	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	16	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅞
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr18
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr 8
20½	13⅞	Carpenter St(.15g)	1	14	14	14	Apr18
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	72½	72½	72½	+2½
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	8	43½	42	43	+ ¼
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	13	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
94	84	Celan pr pf (7)	1	86	86	86	+2
19½	10	Celotex Corp	11	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅜
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅞
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4	4	4	Apr19
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	38	37½	37½	
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	22	20½	22	Apr14
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr14
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	7	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ⅞
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr19
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1	½	Chi & N West	4	½	½	½	
3½	1¾	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr11
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr17
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	1	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	¼	⅜	
1½	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¾	⅝	¾	Apr19
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	33½	33	33	Apr18
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr18
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
143⅝	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
13½	7	Childs Co	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
85¼	53⅜	Chrysler Cp (1g)	173	63¼	61⅝	62½	+2
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	Apr19
4¼	2¼	City Stores	3	3	3	3	+ ¼
26	15	Clark Equip	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Apr19
60½	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅜
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	8	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	3	122	122	122	+3½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	15	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	5	23½	23	23⅜	+ ⅞
23¾	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
18½	14	Col Br'cast A (1)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¾
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	21	6¼	6¼	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	83	83	83	Apr18
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvtc (2½%f)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Apr19
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2½)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	1	76	76	76	Apr18
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	10	44	43¼	44	+ ¾
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	47	46½	47	+ ½
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr14
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	31	10½	10⅛	10¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com & South	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	1	53	53	53	+ ½
28¼	25⅝	Con Ed (.80g)	11	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	Apr17
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	10	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr15
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	51	30¼	29¾	30	+ ¾
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	2	9	9	9	Apr18
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr17
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	27	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
3¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2	2	2	Apr13
33¾	13¾	Consol'n Coal	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅜
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	11	11	11	Apr15
97½	94	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Apr10
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	10	11⅛	11	11	
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	10	14¼	13¾	13¾	
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89½	89½	89½	Apr13
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	37	37	37	+ ¼
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Apr19
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33¾	29½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	31¼	31	31	
5	4	Cont Motors	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	20	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅝
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	5	19	18⅝	19	
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	19	55½	55	55	+ ⅛
176¾	171⅛	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171⅛	171⅛	171⅛	Apr14
6⅝	3⅜	Coty Inc (.30g)	15	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	21	23⅜	22½	23	
83	58	Crane cv pf (5)	2	95	95	95	+ ⅞
31¾	26⅝	Cream of Wh	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
12½	7½	Crosley Corp	12	10	9½	9⅞	Apr19
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	7	24½	23¾	24	+ ½
40¼	35½	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	3	35½	35½	35½	Apr 6
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr19
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	Apr19
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	8	29½	28½	28½	+ ¼
96	70	Crucible Steel pf	3	71¾	70	71¾	Apr13
4⅜	3	Cuban-Am Sug	3	3½	3½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Standard Oil, Cal. Earns $2.20 Share For the Year 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A consolidated net profit of $28,875,653, after all charges, reserves and taxes, is reported by the Standard Oil Company of California for the year 1938. The profit is equal to $2.20 each on the 13,102,900 shares of capital stock of $25 par value, and compares with $41,254,778, or $3.15 a share, for 1937. At the end of 1938, earned surplus account was $69,019,413, against $61,350,555 a year earlier.

Assets $82,618,129

At the end of the year the balance sheet shows current assets of $82,618,129 and current liabilities of $18,128,596, compared with $79,879,471 and $18,350,214, respectively, on Dec. 31, 1937. Cash amounted to $20,053,512, against $17,210,704 and inventories increased to $40,645,515 from $37,387,993 at the end of 1937. The average cost of crude oil and products was reduced on Dec. 31 was 89.9 cents a barrel, compared with 90.5 cents at the close of 1937.

W. H. Berg, President of the company, pointed out in his report that nearly 31,000,000 barrels of crude oil and petroleum products were placed in storage during 1938 in California.

Mr. Berg says that if the oil industry hopes to enjoy prosperity in 1939, crude oil production must be regulated so as to permit the industry to operate upon sound economic principles.

"The general business decline in 1938, particularly during the early part of the year," Mr. Berg said, "resulted in a reduction of the total consumption of petroleum products, with the off-shore shipments of products representing a major factor in this decline.

"In the Pacific Coast domestic market, prices for most of the company's products except fuel oils were generally on the same level throughout 1938 as they were during the latter part of 1937. Offshore realizations for refined products, however, were substantially below those of the previous year. Considering these conditions, the company's business fared reasonably well.

Taxes Are Large

"Taxes during 1938 were the largest in the company's history. While gasoline taxes are directly passed to the consumer, they are nevertheless a price burden upon the oil industry's principal product. To indicate the magnitude of taxes, it is interesting to observe that the tax total of $42,704,854.69 was nearly two and a half times the estimated paid stockholders in dividends, being equal to $3.26 per share of capital stock, as against a 1938 dividend payment of $1.40. This sum also exceeded the amount of the company's entire pay roll."

The company's daily average gross crude oil production in California last year was 109,289 barrels, compared with 115,290 in 1937. Crude oil runs to stills averaged 135,703 barrels daily, or 7.9 per cent less than the 147,320-barrel daily average run in 1937.

The company reports that net profit for 1938 of the Bahrein Petroleum Company, Ltd., owned jointly with the Texas Corporation, was estimated at $3,400,000. Because of the added investment which accompanied expansion during the year dividends were not disbursed to the parent companies.

Engineering Awards 37 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday, reported by Engineering News-Record, totaled $53,947,000, greater by 37 per cent than the corresponding week of 1938 but 33 per cent under the previous week.

Awards for the yeaf to date, totalling $993,540,000, were 22 per cent above a year ago. They exceeded their respective 1938 totals for the fifth consecutive week.

Details follow:

	Last week	Year ago
Total	$53,947,000	$39,430,000
Private	9,723,000	13,770,000
State and municipal	41,696,000	24,170,000
Federal	2,528,000	1,490,000

German Wood Pulp Seen Dumped in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has ordered immediate investigation of allegations by American wood pulp producers that Germany was dumping wood pulp in this country.

Pending outcome of the investigation, customs officials have been ordered to obtain special bonds on imports of German wood pulp to satisfy any extra tariff duties which may be assessed.

O. M. Porter, Secretary of the United States Pulp Producers Association, said he had presented evidence that Germany was selling wood pulp here for about half of her domestic sales price.

If the Treasury determines that Germany is dumping wood pulp it is authorized by law to impose penalties equivalent to the difference between the German domestic price and the price at which the pulp is being sold in America.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 18: Receipts, $7,633,525.70; expenditures, $35,525,982.35; net balance, $3,098,178,641.19, including $2,437,454,414.43 working balance. Custom receipts for the month $15,403,721.64. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $4,544,076,379.70; expenditures $7,209,657,353.85, including $2,488,103,648.53 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $2,736,580,974.15. Gross debt $40,031,374,337.73, an increase of $691,837.72 above the previous day. Gold assets $15,585,450,387.91.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.13	106.13	106.13
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.21	110.21	110.21
3 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
3 3¼s '46-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
1 4s '54-44	115.9	115.9	115.9
1 2¾s '47-45	108.22	108.21	108.22
10 4¼s '52-47	120.15	120.15	120.15
3 2s '47	104.6	104.6	104.6
2 2½s '52-50	104.30	104.30	104.30
2 3s '55-51	109.24	109.22	109.24
6 2⅞s '60-55	107.9	107.8	107.8
1 2¾s '59-56	106.5	106.5	106.5
7 2¾s '65-60	105.2	105.1	105.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	106.12	106.12	106.12
4 3s '49-44	108.7	108.5	108.7

Home Owners' Loan

12 2¾s '49-39	101.29	101.28	101.28
3 2¼s '44-42	104.26	104.26	104.26
1 3s '52-44	108.3	108.3	108.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	61½	61½	61½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	26½	26½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105	105	105
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109½	109	109½
17 Am & For P5s 2030	54½	54	54½
5 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Am Int 5½s'49	100	100	100
9 Am T&T 5½s'43	111	23-32	111½
37 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Anaconda Cop4½s'50	105	104½	104¾
5 Arm Del 4s '53	97¾	97¼	97¼
61 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
5 AT&SF 4s 1905-'55	95¾	95¾	95¾
9 AT&SF 4½s '48	101¾	101¼	101½
1 AT&SF T Sh L4s'58	109	109	109
2 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
3 AC Line 4½s '64	58½	58½	58½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	38½	38½	38½
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	30	30	30
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	19	19	19
1 B&O 1st 4½s '48	53	53	53
15 B&O rfg 5s '95	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	18½	18½	18½
10 B&O 5s '96 F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
8 B&O 5s 2000D	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 B&O cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¾	10½	10½
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	53	52	52
2 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	37½	37	37½
29 Beth Stl 4½s '60	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
29 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98¾	98⅝	98¾
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	30⅛	30	30
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
38 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76	75¾	76
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107½	107½	107½
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80½	80¼	80½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	31¾	31	31⅜
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	121¼	121¼	121¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	93½	93½	93½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
6 Can Pac 4s perp	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	82	82	82
1 Cen Ill E&E 5s '51	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	49	49	49
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15	15	15
1 ChapFdF (38) 4½s850	101	101	101
1 C&O 4½s '492	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	93½	92½	92½
1 CB⅞Q 4½s 77	85½	85½	85½
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 CB&Q 4½s '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Chi&E Ill 5s 51	15	15	15
1 Chic Gt West 4s 59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
131 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7	7
20 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
11 CM&SP 4½s '89C	20¼	20	20
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	20	20	20
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19¼	19¼	19¼
11 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11	10¾	11
1 C G I & E 4s '88	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51	51	51
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86½	86½
11 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77½	77	77½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2 Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	99¾	99½	99½
8 Colombia G 5s '51 May	100½	99¾	100¼
3 Colombia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
6 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109	109	109
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102½	102½	102½
7 Comwith Ed 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
11 Comwith Edcv3½s'58	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅛	106	106⅛
2 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Consol Coal 5s2'60	48	48	48
1 Consum Pow 4½s '70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106⅜	106½	106½
7 Consum Pow 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	106¼
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32½	32¼	32½
40 Cuba RR 7s '46	107	107	107
6 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108	107⅞	108
5 Del & Hud 4s '43	57¾	57½	57¾
4 Del P&L 4¼s '69	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 D G&E 5s '51	106	107	107
5 D&RG 4s '36	9¼	9⅛	9¼
3 Det Ed 4s '65	112⅛	112⅛	112½
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106½
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	9½	9½	9½
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	44	44	44
17 Erie Gen lien 4s96	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	14	14	14
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 FirestoneT&R3½s48	104	104	104
3 Gen Mot Accept3s46	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 GenMotAccept3¼s51	106	105⅞	106
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'40	55	53½	55
2 Ga&Ala cn 5s'45	12½	12½	12½
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100	99¼	100
10 Goodrich 6s '45	98½	98¼	98½
2 Gt Nor Ry 6½s'52	88	89	89
1 Gt Nor 4½s'46 F E	75½	75½	75½
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Gt Nor 4s'46	91¾	91½	91¾
1 Gt Nor 4s'46	82¼	81½	82¼
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	93	93	93
2 Housatonic 5s '37	27	27	27
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 Hudson Coal 5s'62	31½	31	31½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	46	45⅝	46
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12¾	12¼	12⅜
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	112⅜	112	112
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	48	47¾	47¾
45 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	42½	41⅞	42
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	47	46¾	46¾
5 Ills Bell Tel 2¾s'81	103 25-32	103 25-32	103 25-32
5 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	93	93	93
10 Interb R Tr 7s'32	56	56	56
7 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	58⅛	58	58⅛
5 Interlake Iron cv4s'47	82	82	82
2 Int Agric 5s'42 st	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	81¾	81¼	81¾
3 Int MerMMar 6s'41	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Int Paper 6s'55	83½	83½	83½
3 Int T&T 4½s'52	57⅜	56¾	57⅜
18 Int T&T 5s '55	61	60¾	61
5 Kan G&E 4½s'80	104½	104½	104½
6 Keith (BF) 6s '46	94	93⅝	94
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	83½	83½	83½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	100½	100½
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49½	49½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	85	85	85
2 Lautaro Nit inc '75	21½	21½	21½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64ct	17½	17½	17½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128	128	128
10 Loews 3½s '46	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Long Dock 4½s '50	65	65	65
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
3 Lorrilland Co 5s '51	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
4 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81	80½	81
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	86	86	86
19 Louis&N un 4s '40	99½	99½	99½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	26	26	26
87 Manhat Ry 4s '90	36	35	35
3 Man RR So L 4s '39	125	124½	125
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	102	102	102
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	24	24	24
12 M-K-T 4½s '78	21⅝	21½	21½
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14¼	14½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14¼	14¼	14¼
16 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14¼	14¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	14	14	14
55 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¾	3½	3¾
6 Mob & Oh 5s '38	22	22	22
6 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	44	44	44
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	41	41	41
2 Mor & Essex3½s2000	48	48½	48½
30 Mutual Fuel G5s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
34 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104½	104¼	104⅜
4 Natl Steel 4s'65	105⅜	105	105
2 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	68	68	68
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	103	103	103
5 N Y Centr4½s'53	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 NOTex&M 5½s'84	25	25	25
2 NY&Erie 1st 4s '47	87½	87⅜	87½
4 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109⅞	109½	109½
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55⅝	55¾
17 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50¾	50½	50½
8 NYC cn 4s'98	59⅞	59	59⅞
5 NYC 3¾s'46	74	74	74
15 NYC cv 3¼s'52	62	62	62
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	50¾	50½	50½
11 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78¾	78¾	78¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s'41	55½	55	55
7 NYCh&StL 5¼s'74 A	55	55	55
31 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	45½	45	45⅝
5 NY Conn RR 5s'53	107	107	107
8 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106¼	106	106
5 NY Edis 3¼s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	116¼	116¼	116¼
4 NY Lack&W4s73A	52	52	52
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	12½	12	12½
5 NYNH&H cl6 6s 40	17	17	17
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	11½	11½	11½
12 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	101⅞	101	101⅞
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	103	103	103
11 NY Tel 3¼s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Niagara FallsP3¼s66	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Norf & West 4s 96	120½	120½	120½
16 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58⅝	58	58⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s2047 C	50½	50¼	50½
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	78¾	77¾	77¾
2 Ogden&LChn 4 48st	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	104	103½	103½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113	113	113
8 Or-WashRR&N 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	66	66	66
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112	112	112
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	53½	53½	53½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	101½	101½
3 Para Pict cv 3¼s 47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	103	103	103
21 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
14 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¼	104¾	104¾
7 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4 Pen RR 4½s debt '70	82½	82½	82½
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94	93⅞	94
2 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94	94	94
3 Pen RR 4s 48 st	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Pen RR 3¾s '70	86¾	86¾	86¾
12 Pen RR 3¼s '52	80	79½	80
7 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	116½	116½	116½
1 Peo GL&C chi 5s '47	114	114	114
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110	110	110
29 Phila Co 5s '67	101	100¾	101
2 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	110	110
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12	12	12
6 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s60C	41	41	41
27 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	66¾	65½	66¾
1 Porto Ro ATob6s42st	35	35	35
19 Postal Tel&C 5s53	12	11⅞	12
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	97	97	97
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	74	73¾	74
1 Readg 4½s '97B	73½	73½	73½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	57½	57½	57½
3 Republic Steel 4½s54	104½	104½	104½
3 Republic Steel 4½s61	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
1 Republic Steel 4½s56	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17½	17½	17½
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
1 St J&G Isl 4s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 St L S F 4½s '78	8½	8½	8½
22 St S L F 4½s '78 A	7⅞	7⅞	8
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11	11	11
1 St Paul UnDep5s72	114¾	114¾	114¾
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	6	6	6
4 Shell Un 2½s '51	105	104⅞	105
4 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105⅞	105¾	105⅞
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107½	107½	107½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	103	103	103
10 Sou Pac 4½s '68	45	45	45
2 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44	43¾	44
16 So Pac 4½s '69	44½	44	44⅛
10 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59¼	58⅝	59¼
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	53	53
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46½	45⅞	46½
5 South Ry 6½s 56	65	65	65
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	81	80¾	80¾
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	48¼	48¼	48¼
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	75	74¾	75
5 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Ten Cop & Ch 6s '44	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
1 Tex Pac L Tr 5s '77 A	100⅛	100¼	100¼
7 T RR A St L 4s '53	107	107	107
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
14 Third Ave adj 5s '60	9	8⅞	9
8 Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
2 TideWAssocO3½s'52	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113½	113	113
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¾	106½	106¾
11 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅝	96¼	96⅛
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	96¼	96	96¼
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	76¾	75¾	76¾
2 US Steel 3¼s'48	105½	105½	105½
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s'51	85½	85½	85½
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	96	95¾	95¾
1 Util P&L 5s '57	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	109	109	109
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	107½	107½	107½
2 Wabash 5s '80D	6½	6½	6½
6 Warner Bros cv 6s39	100½	100½	100½
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	38	38	38
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 West Shore 4s 2381	50	50	50
1 Westn Md 4s '52	79¼	79¼	79¼
16 Western Un 5s '51	61½	61¼	61½
11 Western Un 5s '60	60	59¾	60
5 Western Un 4½s '50	58	58	58
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	102	102
17 Wis Cen 4s '49	8⅛	8	8
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105	105	105
27 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102¼	101¾	102¼

Foreign Bonds

7 Antioquia 7s'45 A	13	12¾	13
5 Antioquia 7s'45 C	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
14 Antioquia 7s'46 J	13	12¾	12¾
6 Antioquia 7s'57	12¼	12¼	12¼
27 Antioquia 2d 7s'57	12¼	12	12¼
15 Antioquia 3d 7s'57	12¼	12	12¼
51 Argentine 4s'72 Feb	78	77¾	78
5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	78	78	78
14 Argentine 4½s'71	91	90⅝	91
10 Argentine 4½s'71	85	84¾	84¾
26 Australia 5s'55	96½	96	96½
2 Australia 5s'57	96¾	96¾	96¾
31 Australia 4½s'56	90¼	90	90¼
14 Belgium 7s'55	108	107½	107½
9 Belgium 6½s'49	103	102½	102¾
30 Belgium 6s '55	100¼	100	100¼
5 Brazil 8s'41	20½	20¼	20½
22 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17¾	16¾	16¾
17 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	16¼	17
14 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	15	14⅝	15
1 Brisbane 5s'57	90	90	90
3 Brisbane 5s'58	89½	89½	89½
4 Brisbane 6s'50	97¾	97¾	97¾
15 Budapest 6s'62	9¾	9	9¾
15 Buen A 4½s 4⅝s'77	5¾	45	45¾
6 BuenA4⅜s4⅝sApr'76	45¾	45⅝	45⅝
1 Bulgaria 7½s'68	15	15	15
1 Bulgaria 7s'67	15	15	15
1 Canada 4s'52	109	109	109
3 Canada 4s'60	109½	109½	109½
15 Canada 3s'67	100	99⅝	99⅞
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 ChileMtgBk 6s'62 asd	7	7	7
1 Chile 6s'60	12½	12½	12½
5 Chile 6s'60 asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Chile 6s'61 Feb	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24⅞	24	24⅞
4 Colomb 6s'61 Oct	24¾	24	24¾
13 Copenhag 5s '52	81½	81½	81¾
5 Cuba 5½s'45	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
87 Cuba 4½s '77	53½	53½	53½
45 Denmark 6s '42	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜
27 Denmark 5½s "	95½	95⅜	95½
7 Denmark 4½s '62	83¾	83¾	83¾
3 Dom 5½s '42	68½	68½	68½
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	96	96	96
2 Finland 6s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 French 7½s '41	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ger C Ag Bk 6s'60	18	18	18
2 Ger Gen 5½s'65	17¾	17½	17¼
43 Ger Govt 7s'49	19	19	19
2 Haiti 6s '52	73	73	73
10 Hung Mun 7½s'45	9	9	9
3 Ital Cr Cons7s47B	56	54⅞	56
3 Ital Pub Uti 7s'52	40¾	40½	40¾
26 Italy 7s 1951	55½	53	55½
4 Japan 5½s 65	57	57	57
1 Lombard El 7s 52	51½	51½	51½
5 Medellin Mun 6½s54	13½	13	13½
3 Met Water 5½s 50	95½	95	95½
2 Mex 5s 45 sm asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Mex 4s asd 54	⅞	¾	¾
62 Milan City 6½s 52	41¼	39⅞	41
5 Minas Ger 6½s 58	11¼	11¼	11½

Motor Plants, Parks, and Fairs On Itinerary of Royal Couple

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 20—A 10-weeks' tour of the United States, called the most extensive trip over this country ever outlined for visiting royalty, has been planned for Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway after they open the Norwegian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair on May 1, it was announced here.

The royal couple, who arrive in this country from Norway on April 27, will pass several days as guests of President Roosevelt at his Hyde Park estate following a sight-seeing tour about New York City. Included in their New York itinerary will be a festival in their honor at the Metropolitan Opera House, where the Crown Prince will make his first address, and a visit to various Norwegian-American institutions here.

Following the formal opening of the Norwegian Pavilion, the couple will entrain for the Middle West and the Far West, visiting automobile plants in Detroit, Norwegian communities in the Middle West, and the National Parks in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast. It is announced that the Crown Prince will spend some time skiing at Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood. A visit to San Francisco's Treasure Island Fair is also included in the trip.

General Motors held open house for newspaper, engineering, and executive guests at a preview of the corporation's many-sided display at the World's Fair yesterday. Chief among the exhibits is a 35,738 square foot panoramic view entitled a "futurama," designed by Norman Bel Geddes and constructed by the George Wittbold Studio. It presents the visitor with a view of possible highway, municipal, and agricultural developments by the year 1960. It shows more than 1,000,000 trees, 50,000 automobiles, 10,000 of which are movable along the miniature high-speed highways, and model farms, homes, cities, industrial plants, and power projects.

Medical Practice a Trade?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Does the practice of medicine constitute a trade or a profession or both or something quite different? These important questions, upon whose determination application of the antitrust laws to the American Medical Association depends, are being threshed out before Justice James M. Proctor in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The Government's suit against the A. M. A., several subsidiary medical associations, and 21 prominent physicians, has now come to trial. They are charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade in their efforts to oppose and stop the activities of the Group Health Association, Inc., a Government-sponsored socialized - medicine plan.

Initial defense offered on behalf of the medical associations is that the Sherman Act only operates against practices in restraint of trade, and it is contended that the medical profession is not a trade. Seth K. Richardson, former Assistant Attorney-General, counsel for the A. M. A., argued that even if the defendants did all that is charged to impede the spread of group medicine, it would be no crime under the law.

The Court was further told that if the medical indictment is allowed to stand, the American Bar Association and similar organizations could all be punished under the same law for having brought about higher educational standards for applicants for admission to the bar.

The Government, after outlining the A. M. A.'s campaign in opposition to group medicine activities here, argued that "trade" under the law includes every man who habitually, under contract, gives value for pay. Allan Hart, Special Assistant Attorney General, referred to past efforts of professional organizations to limit practice to their own members as a restraint against the liberties of the people. He contended that the A. M. A. could not legally limit medical practice to its own members.

Judge Proctor's opinion is expected to be the first decisive turn in this case.

Seals' Bodyguard Returns to Astoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore. — The Coast Guard Cutter, Onondaga, has just returned to this port after playing bodyguard to 2,500,000 of Uncle Sam's protégés. Each year one of the duties of the coast guard is to meet and convoy the huge fur seal herd from a point off the Oregon coast to the Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea.

The herd forms each year about the middle of March. A few seals, forming a sort of advance guard, appear along Oregon's rocky coast and within a few days the main body of the herd appears, seemingly from nowhere. From this point the coast guard cutters, operating in relays, escort the seals to their summer home. The Onondaga convoys its subjects to a point off the northwestern shore of Washington, at which point a cutter from the Washington Coast Guard takes over and escorts the herd to Alaska. A third escort completes the journey.

Extensive activities of sealers in the past century all but eliminated fur seals and they were finally placed under the protection of the Federal Government. The coast guard offers a part of this protection in preventing sealers from molesting the rapidly growing herd, which the Government some day hopes will return to a population close to that which one day roamed the Pacific slopes.

Friends Warning: Hatreds Destroy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Frankford Friends Meeting has issued an open letter here to "Our Fellow Citizens" warning that American democracy will disintegrate if racial or religious antagonisms are allowed to develop.

"A democracy cannot flourish unless it grants equal privileges and opportunities to all, and our Nation cannot be happy unless mutual respect and kindness prevail toward all," the letter asserts.

"We ask our fellow citizens to be true to the highest ideals of democracy, which promised all men the inalienable rights of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

U. S. Encouraging War, Declares Senator Nye

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, declared April 19 that "no power on the face of the earth is doing more to encourage war than the United States."

Speaking at a meeting of a group pledged to "keep America out of war," he added: "I sometimes wonder if we are not leading the world into the next war—without examining the underlying motives which would prompt a war."

Urging protest against any weakening of the present neutrality legislation, Senator Nye said the "neutrality laws are the only things on the statute books today which provide an anchor against those forces which would drag us into war."

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AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c. Big Profits. Sample free. P. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

EXPERT FINISHING

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REAL ESTATE

WE ARE equipped to service farm lands in north half of North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota for non-resident owners; write for terms. DRYBURGH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 167-10 Crocheron Ave. N., Chase—Completely furnished apartment, elevator, cool, quiet, lovely view; 3 min. to station; ideal location; good parking; week, month or longer.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices, antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 230 East 71st St. (Apt. 5D)—Sublet three attractive rooms, southern exposure, May-Oct. See Supt. or phone RH. 4-8003 after 6 p. m.

N. Y. C., 270 Park Ave.—Luxurious 6-room apartment—until Sept. or shorter, $400 monthly. Tel. PLaza 5-0082 (Apt. 5 D).

N. Y. C.—3 sunny rooms, large kitchen, bath, elevator, subway; Columbia section; $60. 622 W. 114th. WELZ (evenings).

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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Suite of 3 rooms, bath, open porch; 2nd floor; private dwelling; garage; adults; fully equipped kitchen. Phone before 10 or after 6. Bronxville 3568.

BEDDING

MARKS Bedding specialists hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th) New York City TRafalgar 7-8195

BOOKS

BOOKS—GREETING CARDS—MOTTOES. Art Books and Pictures, Religious, Children's. Monitor Advertised Books and Bibles. E. Nelson, 459 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. IN. 2-6408

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PUTNAM CO.—Sell or rent colonial cottage, 4 rms., bath, conveniences; nr. lake, 50 miles N. Y. WALTHER, 19 Rich Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

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CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 31st St., Bayside, L. I. N. Y. Bayside 9-6819

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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LOVING HOME with attention—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

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SINGING — Speech, Breathing; Thorough training; mistakes individually corrected; European methods. Elizabeth Wachtel, 305 Carnegie Hall, COlumbus 5-8187, N. Y. C.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

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PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Building, Boston, available from May 1, Monday and Friday mornings. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S office (unusual) at 515 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.; time available. Tel. PLaza 5-6311 from 11-3 p. m.

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FOR SALE a 10-room colonial house; good location, near schools, library and churches. For further information write to MRS. H. L. SIMONTON, Yarmouth, Me.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings, apartments furnished and unfurnished. JACKSON E. McCANN, 74-10 Broadway, Newtown 9-3838

JAMAICA, L. I.—Management, Sales, Rentals, Business Property, Homes, Lots, Farms, and Exchanges. J. B. HOWE, 175-54 Hillside Ave. Republic 9-9261

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Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance in home building. NASH AND BOGART, 26 E. Parkway. Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave., Ind. 3-3355—For permanent residents during Fair; single room $7 weekly, double $15; 2 master bedrooms, twin beds; large bathroom; entire floor in private home; garage and yard.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 144-81 Roosevelt Ave. Flu. 9-0395—Two double rooms, comfortable beds, in small apartment; one mile from Fair; good transportation; parking; rates reasonable.

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 143-71 Ash Ave. Flu. 9-8461-J — Large double rooms, private home having lovely porch; residential section; 1½ blocks from church; 5 min. to fair and transit.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 No. Hempstead Tpk.—3 bright, cheery rooms for over-night guests in private home; convenient to World's Fair entrance. Telephone Flu. 9-8982-R.

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ROOSEVELT, L. I., N. Y., 118 Centennial Ave.—4 large rooms, central, bath; 20 minutes from Jones Beach; 30 min. to fair; garages; reservations.

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Local Classified

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O	H	I	O		M	E	X	I	C	A	N	S
Z		A	N	N	A		I	C	O	N		A
E	H		E	A	S	T		E	L	D	I	N
M	O	W		Y	O	R	K		E	R	D	
	P	A	W		N	O	A	H		S	A	W
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E		E	B	O	N		L	Y	E	S		L
H	E	R	O	D	I	A	S		N	E	J	D

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Cold storage vaults on our premises assure you of maximum protection. Low standard rates.

Phone 4-4148

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262 Atlantic Street, Stamford

KNIT-TEX $30

America's Largest Selling Topcoat. Made by the makers of the famous Worsted-tex Suit.

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

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STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning

PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Your Spring House Cleaning starts at

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

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ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.

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DIAMOND EXPERTS

59 Atlantic St., next door to Palace Theatre

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FOR

BIBLE and S. & H.

McCLELLAND'S

226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

New Home of

LA-SARETTE

Stamford's Oldest Corset Shop

53 Bank Street Tel. 4-2640

WALLINGFORD

Wallingford Bank & Trust Co.

A Complete Banking Service

DON'T FORGET OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB

102 Center Street Phone 1470

Quality Goods

at

CAHILL'S

DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving—Storage

Certified Fur Cold Storage

Fur Repairing and Remodeling

The Blakeslee Company

SAXE & FLOTO

41 WEST MAIN ST. Phone 3-1112

Beautiful Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Mother's Day

Sugenheimers

Distinctive Women's Apparel and Accessories

64 BANK STREET

Graceful Carriage, Charming Posture

"Natural Bridge"

Shoes, $5 to $6

HOWLAND-HUGHES

The Miller & Peck Co.

Dresses by L'AIGLON

give so much fashion news—so little strain on your purse.

$3.98 to $7.98

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

"blue coal"

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Citizens Coal Co.

43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.

"Waterbury's Dependable Store"

Our 38th Anniversary Sale is in full progress

Everything in the store reduced except a few articles restricted by law

This is your opportunity to stock up.

QUALITY CLEANING and LAUNDRY WORK

ZORIC

PERRYS

41 Jefferson St. Phone 3-3161

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625, Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Livingston

HARPER METHOD

Shampooing, Permanents, Finger Waving, Manicures, Cosmetics.

COIFFURE STYLED

LEXINGTON 914-915 BUILDING Cal. 0205

Victor Musical Masterpieces ... recordings of the world's best music by its great interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.

G. FRED KRANZ

127 North Charles Street Plaza 3739

CHAS. F. GALTON

BENTZ AND GALTON

GENTLEMEN Tailors LADIES

We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear. 111 WEST SARATOGA STREET Plaza 5149

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN G. MYERS COMPANY ALBANY, N. Y.

Well Groomed Women of the Capital district Shop Myers Budget Dress Shop for Style, Fit and Value.

HALF SIZES, 5.98

Maiden Lane Level

DAVIDS

Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories

34 NO. PEARL ST.

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.

▲ Benjamin Moore Paint ▲

NONE BETTER

516 Broadway Tel. 4-1411

Tel. 4-2361

period decorators

173 Central Avenue

UPHOLSTERING—SLIP COVERS FURNITURE—DRAPERIES

Specialized Shops

for

Men, Women, Boys

STEEFEL BROS.

82 State St.

Be Sure to Visit the New

YOUNG ALBANY SHOP

Youthful Clothing in Sizes 9-17

Cotrell & Leonard

472 Broadway

Hickey-Freeman

Suits and Top Coats

STETSON HATS

Boyce and Milwain

66 and 68 State Street

WHITNEY'S

MODERNIZED DEPARTMENTS

Make your shopping more delightful and more convenient

Visit Whitney's Soon

Albany, N. Y.

▲ ANNOUNCEMENT ▲

W. G. GRISWOLD

and His Associates

A. O. MADERER and J. H. HELLER

will be located at

21 STEUBEN STREET

On and After APRIL 26TH, 1939

Won't You Come In?

Phone 4-8113 Open Evgs. by Appointment

● Fine Furniture ●

Beautify your home with Hover's fine furniture at reasonable prices. Being Upstairs We Sell for Much Less

L. J. HOVER

76 STATE STREET

Take Elevator Over Bond Clothes

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA MILK and ICE CREAM
Phone Auburn 2475

SEARS . . .
"Auburn's Friendliest Store"
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Automobile Liability Insurance
Rates Lowest in Nine Years
MERTON L. BENTLEY
61 Genesee Street, Auburn

FRED R. DRAKE, Inc.
Distributors
GAS SUNOCO OILS
AUBURN N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Children

Footsaver, Jr. VITALITY CLAPP
The Best Known Shoes
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

For Home and Garden
What do you need for housecleaning this spring? Will the garden require more tools?
You'll find in our Downstairs Housefurnishings Department implements that will serve you well
at McLEAN'S

Sisson's . . . Home of KERRY KEITH Clothes for Men, styled in the Hollywood manner and priced to afford utmost value at $35.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter Cottage Cheese Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

THE MASTER MARKET
No matter how much or how little you buy we put friendliness in each package.
Free Parking
Dial 4-3228 Dial 4-3229

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

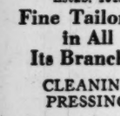
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Bronxville's Fine Stationers
Beautiful Selection of Gifts
Novelty Party Favors
Crane's Stationer—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
110 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 5678

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070


Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD RD.

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3253

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0360—3623

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hens & Kelly Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Headquarters for
Paris Fashion SHOES
$3.95

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING ANTHRACITE
Our Laundered Coal
Lowest Price in 20 years.
Fill bin now and take all Summer to pay.
Fireplace and Furnace Wood
Price Advance May 1
PHONE HU. 1580

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CURTAINS
We Specialize in
Laundering and Dry Cleaning Them
PARKHILL & HART LAUNDRY, INC.
1607-11 MAIN STREET GA. 4400

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

Let us store your fur and wool garments for the hot summer months. Don't take chances with MR. MOTH. He is no respecter of persons.
Also same dependable service on Dry Cleaning.
L. C. TYLER
PHONE 33 17 COURT STREET

CORTLAND—HOMER

In April
'blue coal' prices are lowest—save by ordering now for later delivery.
MAXSON & STARIN
Grove St., Homer and 43 E. Court St., Cortland
Phone Homer or Cortland 52

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

The New Spring Models of
Foot Rest and Enna Jettick
Are Ready for Your Inspection
Charles Brookins
60 No. Main Street

Essoheat Fuel Oil
KEROSENE
Phone 3440
DYE OIL CO.
14 HILL STREET

Prolong the Life of your FURS with "Certified" Cold Storage
Store NOW—Pay in Fall!
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

NEW YORK

ITHACA

How to Own Sterling
The Kirk Repousse
The Original Repousse
The Beginner's Set in Kirk Repousse is $46.32. The initial payment is $9.32 and the four equal monthly payments $9.25 each.

R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

See the New 1939
FRIGIDAIRE
at
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

Barbizon Lingerie
Exclusive at
NELSON'S of Jamestown
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 8694

VIOLA STEVENS
2828 Delaware Ave.
Hats and Accessories

Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. evenings

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVE. Ri. 6140

Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Ave. Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

REMY PARISIAN HAIRDRESSER

Westchester's Leading Hair Stylist
Permanent Wave
Difficult Cases Welcome
168 Myrtle Blvd. Larch. 2793

Long Island

BALDWIN

Tel. Baldwin 4204 Fidelina Blinn

Ernest, Your Hairdresser
Baldwin Theatre Bldg. Baldwin, L. I.

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing on Premises
All Work Guaranteed
BLOCH JEWELRY CO., INC.
2007 Mott Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

36 YEARS EXPERIENCE
Fern Beauty Salon
Permanent Wave Specialist $2.50 up
3 Items 85c—Monday to Thursday
Formerly with Littman's, N. Y.
433 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 4972

FLUSHING

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

Foreign Magazines, Newspapers
Out of Town Newspapers
Half Block from Post Office
41-51a Main St. Ind. 3-6305

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8526 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE of SPRING APPAREL
Now in Progress
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings—Mondays and Fridays

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long-Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on Premises
41-24 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.
Phone Independence 3-5555

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. Ross Mgr.
Flu. 9-0092
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
Fur Storage and Repairing, Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 162nd ST.

32 GROVE STREET
Flushing Depot Garage
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7500
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobilubrication Mobiloil
WASHING STORAGE
Courteous Service

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd Street
Phone Bayside 9-6450

FLUSHING—Whitestone

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-6977 Fl 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

CAPPA'S Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering
Draperies
Slip Covers
8715 115th St. Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Avenue)

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co. Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
Austin Street BOU. 8-6662

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage Greasing Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7238 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-31 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
VIRGINIA 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Boulevard
Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

Order by Phone
TEL. FREE. 913
TEL. FREE. 923
Groceries and Delicatessen
RIEMER'S
27 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Redecorate for Spring from the newest fabrics
Slip Covers, Curtains, Bedspreads, Drapes and Venetian Blinds
LITWAK'S
30 So. Main St., Freeport

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2230
25 Henry Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

WESTINGHOUSE
Washers
Ranges
Refrigerators

SNYDER-GARVEY, Inc.
"The Reliable Store"
45 So. Main St. Free. 5416

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

BARROW RADIO
Radio Service
Phonographs—Records
HOUSE CALLS $1
Open Evenings G. N. 2015

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Nassau Bootery
A Wide Variety of Quality Footwear
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

MARION FLACK'S
Spring Fashions
Dresses and Coats
122 Cutter Mill Rd. G. N. 4114

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

EMILIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
Permanent Waving
113 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2821
Free parking in rear of building

HEMPSTEAD

FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE
SPECIAL OFFERING
SLIP COVERS
Reg. 35.00 to 40.00
$29.50
One Week Only

These are our finest custom-made slip covers. Place your order early for good service.
STYLE ART DECORATORS
252 Fulton Hempstead 5539

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 463
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
USED CARS
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers: Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Floidstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

RED STAR MARKET
Fruits and Vegetables
Front Street, Opposite Main
FREE DELIVERY

HESSE
Quality Chocolates
Delicious Ice Cream
Tasty Sandwiches
Home-Cooked Food
53 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Fur Shop, Inc.
Manufacturers and Retailers
From Maker to Wearer
Remodeling—Repairing
COLD STORAGE
17 So. Franklin St., Hempstead, L. I.
Hemp. 5460

BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
280 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

COSLOW'S YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Hempstead 321 Established 1904
CERTIFIED
COLD STORAGE
2% of valuation; minimum charge $3.00
100% Protection
M. BREWER & CO. INC.
FURRIERS
117 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DAINTEE GIRL HOSIERY
69¢ 3 pair for $2. The finest in hosiery value. We urge you to try them.
Store in Brooklyn, 880 Flatbush Ave. Near Church Ave. 152 Nostrand Ave. Near Park Ave.
Sold Exclusively by Daintee
37-33 82nd STREET
Also Featuring
BAGS—GLOVES—COSTUME JEWELRY

Shop at the
ARROW SHIRT STORE
37-16 82 STREET
For your fancy and white shirts in all sizes and sleeve lengths, and a fine selection of
SPORTSWEAR
SHELLEY STORES, INC.
Hav. 9-8927 37-16 82 Street

The World Moves so does
LENIHAN, INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Local and Long Distance Moving
90-16 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 4-3700
Crating—Shipping—Packing
ESTABLISHED 1895

FURS—STORAGE
QUEENS
RETAIL FURRIERS
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING
37-37 82nd Street

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
81-01A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries
Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

FUR STORAGE
2% Valuation, $2.00 Minimum
CLEANED, GLAZED, REMODELED
Estimates Cheerfully Given
GEORGE ARTHUR CO.
CLEANERS • DYERS • TAILORS
82-22 37 AVENUE HA. 4-8503
Burns and Tears Invisibly Rewoven
Hosiery and Gloves Repaired
We Call For and Deliver

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St, Jackson Heights N. Y.
Tel. HAvemeyer 9-0150

To express love or friendship sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
69-13 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
STORE YOUR WINTER [illegible] and Home Furnishings FREE NOW . . . and get them back in the Fall perfectly dry-cleaned by our "Certified" dry-cleaning process. Insurance 1% of your own valuation. No other storage costs. Pay cleaning charge next Fall.
Rugs Washed, Repaired and Stored
Quick service by motor delivery anywhere in Kings, Queens and Nassau . . . Simply telephone or write to the office nearest you.
1102 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SOuth 8-4567
Brooklyn Ave., W. Hempstead, L. I.
Garden City 8881

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Walk Smartly in New Natural Bridge Shoes for Women
Walk-Over Shoes for Men
Natural Bridge Shoe Shop
89-63 164th Street

LITTLE NECK

PAVER TIRE CO.
Old Tires Renewed by Our GUARANTEED RETREADING PROCESS
Gasoline—Oil—Service
Northern Blvd. at the City Line
Phone: Bayside 9-0660. 8087

LYNBROOK

Elizabeth
New Spring Hats and Dresses
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(In Spitzers Store)

M. L. LEVISON
Complete line of Garden Tools Lawn and Flower Seeds, Fertilizer, Hardware, Housefurnishings, Paints.
35 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MUELLER'S
Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made
Candies
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South Sunrise Highway

RUPP BROTHERS
CHEVROLET
619 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
opposite new R. R. Station
Lynbrook Phone 9100

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Ph. Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry Shop
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME RD.
Next to Theatre
Ph. Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

Reneva Beauticians, Ltd.
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving $5 up
Other Items 50c each
486 Plandome Rd., Manhasset, L. I.
Man. 476

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
Richfield Products
Tires Batteries
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Rd.
CHAS. A. GALVIN, Prop.

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P W 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

Get Your Stetson Hat and Manhattan Shirts
at
Queens MEN'S Shop
218-29 Jamaica Ave. HOllis 5-1937

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

Domestic Paint Co.
IMPERIAL WALLPAPERS
ARTISTS' SUPPLIES
Tel. Hollis 5-2770
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Village DEPT. STORE
Formerly Dornbush Dept. Store
Holland Window Shades put on your rollers 39c
Missouri 7-0707 220-05 Jamaica Ave.

Fay's Corset Shop
Correct Corset Fitting
Figure freedom with firm control
Alterations made without charge.
215-03 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153. 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Feller's Corset Shop
Lingerie
Sportwear
Hosiery
Gloves
Corsets—Corset Fitting
102-59 Jamaica Avenue

FRANK GUTJAHR INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave.
Near 116th St.
Phone Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Ph. Richmond Hill 2-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Bonded Member F. T. D.
86-06 117th Street

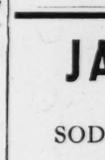
Distinctive Millinery
$1.85-$5.00
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., Near 109th St.
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

JAHN'S
SODA CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 Hillside Ave.
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

Tel. Virginia 7-3618
ALBEE
Cleaners
Tailors
Furriers
113-19 Myrtle Avenue

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636-8637

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON Inc.
111-03 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200


If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9835

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Rich. Hill. 2-4001

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FRUITS
VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
Vir. 7-0170
NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET
8554 118th Street

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave.
(Our only store)

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner . 50c
Special Lunch 35c
13 Years

Two Sisters' Specialty Shop
"Catering to the well dressed woman"
NOVELTY JEWELRY
HAND BAGS
HOSIERY — GLOVES
LADIES UNDERWEAR
107-13A Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill

gifts galore at
E. D. RUMMEL
JEWELER
116-19 JAMAICA AVE.
RICHMOND HILL

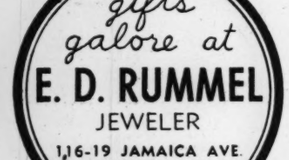
DOCTROW'S, Inc.
Corsets—Sportwear
Lingerie—Bags
Gloves—Hosiery
Beachwear
101-05 Jamaica Avenue
Cleve. 3-6916

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets - Lingerie - Gloves - Hosiery
Please note our new address
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
80-19 Jamaica Avenue
WOODHAVEN, N. Y.
Tel. VIrginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops



Children's Outfitters
Exclusive—yes, but never expensive
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
Why not use our Budget Plan
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-1189—7-1190

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Homestead Candies
ECONOMY PACKAGE
(Assorted Chocolates) 60c
Mail Orders Filled
39 North Park Avenue R. V. C. 3749

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NORTH PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

We Sell
Prudence Hash
and many other Monitor advertised products
Renker & Kuehlken
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
10 NO PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

ST. ALBANS
Marfak Lubrication
Plus Auto Rock
Eliminates Squeaks
"Your Texaco Station"
Rogers & Minihan Stations, Inc.
Linden (Foch) and Springfield Blvds.
Laurelton 8-1681 St. Albans

MAMARONECK
Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON
HENRY B. PRUSER, INC.
Coal . . . Fuel Oil
Oak. 8934-5-6
7 Fiske Place, Mt. Vernon

RUGS—UPHOLSTERY
Shampooed—Repaired—Stored
Dealers in
Orientals—Domestics—Rug Pads
Imperial Rug Company
Tel. Beverly 8661

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE TUCKAHOE 1393

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9046

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger, Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

"Certified"
FUR STORAGE
at
BEREY
Cor. Prospect and Crary Aves.
Oak. 2554

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH
Highland-Quassaick
National Bank
and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
NEW ROCHELLE 2711
550 Main Street New Rochelle

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. New Rochelle, N. Y.

INDIVIDUAL PERMANENTS
CHARLES
New Rochelle
7619
24 Division St.
New Rochelle

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods

Permanent Waving our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
69 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave
Buckminster 4-1237 Buckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

Prepare your car for Spring Driving
BUY AT THE **Esso** SIGN
Conscientious Repair Work
CATON SERVICENTER
Caton and Coney Island Aves.
WIndsor 8-8829

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, House Furnishings
WALKER GORDON BOVUNG
Grass Seeds—Garden Implements
Lawnmowers Sharpened
Buckminster 2-7714 865 Flatbush Ave.

Haddon Hall
CANDY SHOPS
Miniature Chocolates, 100 pieces to the pound, 60c. Larger pieces, 40c pound.
Free Brooklyn delivery—Mail orders filled
922 Flatbush Ave. BU. 4-4554

THE HARPER METHOD SHOP

HELGA NELSEN
Hair Styling and Permanents
885 Flatbush Ave., cor. of Church—National City Bank Building
BUckminster 2-5907. Suite 212

CARL'S Delicatessen
544 86th Street SH. 8-6677
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Also other Monitor advertised products

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAX
Hairdresser
Formerly Max and Joe
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
from $5.00
3 EAST 38TH STREET
Lexington 2-7155

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

NIAGARA FALLS
Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM
GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office. Pelham 1673, Res. Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
SUNOCO Pelham Manor, N. Y. **Esso**

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 3389 211 WOLFS LANE

PELHAM 8290
A. ARCHIGIAN
INTERIOR DECORATION
UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
DRAPERIES
Antiques Restored
SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
Irresistible Fabrics Modest Prices
31 Fifth Ave., opp. Town Hall, Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER
RICHARD HEYEL
formerly of BEAUTY BOX
Announces to readers of The Christian Science Monitor His New Beauty Salon at
204 WESTCHESTER AVE. Tel. 346

POUGHKEEPSIE
9 Best Sellers
from
LUCKEY'S ROSE BUSH SALE
Mrs. Aaron Ward, Joanna Hill, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Talisman, Etoile de Holland, Golden Dawn, Ami Quinard, Golden Ophelia and Pres. Herbert Hoover
Luckey, Platt & Co.

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-O. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

FLEMING'S
We are ready for Spring for Men and Young Men. Are You?
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets
SMART SHOES Mr. Huff, Manager Shoe Department
Styled by RHYTHM STEP for your Spring Costumes
The UP-TO-DATE SHOE DEPARTMENT
Let Us Tempt Your Appetite With Some of Our
DELICIOUS STRAWBERRY PIES and PASTRIES
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, Near Market

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311
9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
TRIXY
Fashion Foundations for
STYLE COMFORT ECONOMY
Trixy of Rochester
407-411 Present Building

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6618—PITTSFORD 56

E. R. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
170 LYELL AVENUE
'blue coal'—COKE—OIL
MAIN 18

FINEST FUEL OIL COAL COKE
A. R. **MILLER** INC.
PHONE GEN. 20 . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78—7380

Insure In Stone *Insurance*
HATCH-HILL INC.
62 East Avenue Since 1895 Rochester, N.Y.
Residence Insurance
Liability—Burglary—Fire

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

AGENT FOR **M** BETTER BOOKS
Books published and distributed by Associated Authors Better Books Guild may be obtained through L. MAY SCHATTNER, 1650 East Avenue.
Telephone Mon. 1928-W
Please Call Between 5:45 and 7:45 P. M.

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Bldg.
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

For Better Design, Right Construction and True Economy
MILLER CRAFT SHOP
186 Court St. ST. 4986
Furniture, Drapes, Rugs
EFFECTIVE HOME SERVICES

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

RYE
Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street
Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Margaret Titcomb
"L'AIGLON"
for Summer Preparedness
Wash frock nationally known for STYLE, Wearability, Distinctive Detail and Intriguing Color.
$3.75—$6.59—$7.95
16 Chase Road Sears. 3742

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
Supplies for Your Garden

11 Spencer Place

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

Gladford Hairdresses

Permanent Wave
Connoisseurs
Specializing in the latest methods.
$5.00 up
Call Scarsdale 6636 for your appointment.
18 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. 3454

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY
Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State St. Ph. 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY N Y.

clearance sale
of
coats—suits—dresses
at
berkeley-smith
408 state street

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St Tel 2-2167

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 2-6191

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Meats—Fish
MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 South Salina Tel. 4-3138

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
113 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

NEW YORK

TROY

Anderson Wall Paper & Paint Corp.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
and EXCLUSIVE WALL PAPER PATTERNS
Phone Troy 2239 18 Fourth Street

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA R. GRATTAN
Corsets—Brassieres—Lingerie
Specializing in correct fitting
Also style garments
WEED BUILDING
407 Fulton Street Tel. Troy 590

Antiques
Sales—Purchases—Appraisals
WINTHROP S. MORRISON
533 Second Ave. Phone North 216

Miss Jane B. Bennett
FEYL'S HAT SHOP
81 Fourth Street
Opposite Proctor's Theatre
TROY, NEW YORK

UTICA
Fur Storage
Wells modern Fur Storage, located in their own building, is the answer to the best possible protection for your furs. Why take chances on obsolete methods when this service is available at such a small cost.
Fur Storage—Second Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

WALK-OVER SHOES
Men's—Women's
Where Shoes Are Fitted—Not Merely Sold
241 Genesee Street Utica 4-1842

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

HANDBAGS
for
Spring and Easter
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

"LYNN" HOT STREAM "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation
Service on all makes
LUX BROS., INC.
213 Elizabeth St. Utica, N Y Ph 4-0320

Ladies' Apparel
Finely Styled
Moderately Priced
THE FAMOUS
202 Bleecker Street

Shop at the
Sanitary Super Market
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street Tel. 4-5139

WATERTOWN
Introductory Sale!
NEW DEEPER
Beautyrest Mattress
As LITTLE AS $1 DOWN. Try this *New, Deeper* Beautyrest for 30 nights at our risk . . . see for yourself how much more comfortable it is.
Empsall's
G. W. WHITE & SON
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
SAFETY SERVICE
WHEEL ALIGNMENT
Axle Straightening
Wheels Repaired and Straightened
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
30 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308

"Dependable Service Since 1920"
Automotive Specialized Service for all makes of cars
Spring Motor Tuneup, 50c per cyl.
ALLISON GORDON
34-40 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 7949

COLD FUR STORAGE
Fur Coats: Minimum Charge . . $2.00
Cloth Coats: Minimum Charge . . 1.50
1% Above $500 Valuation
Completely Insured
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

The Weather Is Right For Pleasant Motoring!
Assure yourself of carefree driving by equipping with U. S. Tires Now!
TIRE SERVICE INC.
U.S. TIRES
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

WE INVITE

Monitor readers of Westchester to our new spacious Beauty Salon.
We have been serving Monitor readers for eight years in our FIFTH AVE. Studio.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
100 MAMARONECK AVENUE
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 1517

Bread—Rolls—Pastries
Hilray's
QUALITY BAKERY PRODUCTS
French Confections
Phone W. P. 7060
190 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING PRODUCTS COOLING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

New Spring
Florsheims are here!
$8.75 and $10.00
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE ST
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P 2278—2279

United Cleaners & Dyers
INCORPORATED
Rugs, Drapes, Blankets, etc.
Cleaned, Dyed and Stored
Free Call and Delivery
103 Mamaroneck Ave. Ph. W. P. 4310

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

$9.50 for your ice box
Celebrating 25th Year
KELVINATOR
Large 6 cu. ft. Model
$149.50 Pay Only $3.50 Monthly
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2015

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
Daily Service to New York City
Phones W. P. 84, Scars. 2929

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS PORT CHESTER
Ph. White Plains 1433 Ph. Port Chester 3913

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
. . . your hair isn't becoming to you you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
18 LEXINGTON AVE Tel 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Fowler & Sellars Company
The Shopping Center
Hardware—House Furnishings
30 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

CAMERA-CRAFT

for Everything Photographic
Developing, Printing, Supplies
147 East Post Road
Tel. White Plains 4611

YONKERS
PIERPOINT'S
119 New Main Street
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order
YONKERS
2574—2575—2576—2577

WEEK END SPECIALS
ON QUALITY FOOD
WONDER BREAD
Yonkers Leading Dairy
473 So. Broadway Tel. Yonkers 9188

ANNUAL
SPRING SALE
Now in Progress
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Place

Newton Highlands, Mass.

When John graduated from high school, he did not seem to want to go to a classical college. This, at first, disappointed his parents; but they were more concerned with the fact that he did not express any desire for any sort of further training.

One day a friend who was wise in the problems of youth asked the boy's mother: "Is there nothing which gives you a lead to the one thing which John loves to do above all other things?"

His mother smiled. "Yes, there is one thing that John loves, and has ever since he was a small boy. He loves dogs. He takes in and feeds all the stray dogs. He has two of his own. He says he would rather raise dogs than do anything else in the world."

"You have your answer," said the wise visitor quietly.

In due time, John went to the State University, where he specialized in animal lore, but along with it received a liberal education in other fields; for the teachers, through the guidance department's research, all knew of his main intent.

Today he is running a profitable kennels business; and as a friend said laughingly, but with a deep tone of admiration, "John will never grow rich, for he cannot say 'No' to a customer who loves man's best friend. But John loves country life, and is a leader in his community. He has found his work and is happy because he is doing something that springs from his heart."

Trekking Across Russia

Russia covers an area larger than the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Alaska combined. From the Polish border of Russia to the Pacific Ocean coast, Russia is nearly as vast in space as the distance from San Franciso eastward to London.

Daily Quotation

IT IS never too late to tread the path to honesty.—SENECA.

Important Hands

Monitor Camera Club from Ruth G. Butcher, Lewiston, Maine

Do we often think of the important work other hands do for us?

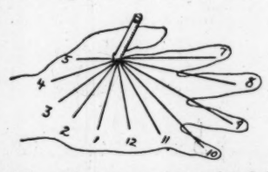
Did You Ever Wonder

How to Tell the Time of Day Without a Watch?

Occasionally a circumstance arises which makes it desirable for one to know a way to tell the time without mechanical aids. If the sun is shining, you have a crude sundial right with you—your hand.

A pencil or a small stick is the only item you need in addition to your hand. Place the pencil between the thumb and body of your left hand so that it extends three or four inches above your palm.

Holding your hand in the sunshine, palm up and nearly flat, stand so that the tips of your fingers point west and your thumb is toward the south. Turn and tilt your hand until the shadow cast by the ball of your thumb is even with the line or crease in your palm which curves round the base of your thumb.



The shadow cast by the pencil or stick will then indicate, roughly, the time of day by its position. If the shadow points toward the tip of your index finger, the time is about seven in the morning. As the shadow shifts to point to the tips of the other fingers in order, the time indicated is eight, nine, and ten o'clock, respectively. The later hours trace a shadow path across the palm of the hand, the hours being approximately as indicated in the accompanying sketch.

This method of telling time, of course, leaves quite a bit to be desired in the matter of accuracy. It is not recommended for catching trains, soft-boiling eggs, and the like.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Party Fun

Fruit Basket

A game that is lots of fun to play is called Fruit Basket. Any number from 5 to 20 can enjoy it.

About twice as many apples potatoes, oranges, et cetera, as there are persons are placed in a large circle in the middle of the room. The players are then blindfolded and given baskets.

At a signal, each tries to see how many apples he can pick up in a given length of time. The person with the most apples in his basket is awarded a prize.—Shirley H., Kingston, Wash.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

Iron sharpens iron, violence foments violence; but love engenders love, and only by the refusal to hate one's neighbor will peace be born.—Rabbi David de Sola Pool, Ph. D.

This world can never be made right by force, never by fear, never by power. In the long run, nothing conquers but ideas, nothing governs but the spirit.—Stephen Leacock.

No greater task lies before men than the organization of peace. Everyone gives lip service to peace. But we must do more. We must organize for peace.—Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

There must be positive endeavors to preserve peace. America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Ez fer war, I call it murder—there you hev it, plain and flat.—James Russell Lowell, in the "Bigelow Papers."

In Lighter Vein

Business Acumen

A newsboy having little success in selling his papers to a crowd leaving a Boston theater the other night suddenly began bawling, "Newsboys Starving in Hub."

Business perked up immediately. —Editor & Publisher.

Shrewdest

Teacher: "Who was the nation's greatest inventor?"

Willie Wise: "Edison. He thought out the phonograph and the radio, so people would sit up all night and use his electric light bulbs."—Pathfinder.

Parking Problem

"Are you going my way?" one man inquired of another.

"Yes," replied his friend.

"May I ride with you to my home?"

"How far away is your home?"

"Eight squares."

"Sorry," replied the friend, "but I'm parked farther away than that."

Service

At two o'clock in the morning a certain lady telephoned the president of a large department store. After much ringing, the mogul answered with a sleepy and gruff "Hello!"

"This is Mrs. Soandso," said our lady friend in a syrupy voice; "I just couldn't help calling you personally to tell you that the hat I bought at your store last week is simply stunning. I've been trying it on, and don't know when I've liked anything so much."

"That's all very nice," yawned the president, "but would you mind telling me, Madam, why you call me this hour of the night about a hat you bought last week?"

"Because," she replied politely, "your truck just delivered it."—The Printed Word.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Europe has now been at the crossroads as long as the hitch-hiker with three suitcases.

Armstrong (Mo.) Herald: A newspaper says the relief problem is taxing our best minds. Well, everything else is taxed.

Toronto Daily Star: Jokes have one advantage over hats and coats. They don't wear out just as you've got comfortably used to them.

Buffalo Evening News: He recited in school: "Ten dimes make a dollar" and wishes now he could remember how they did it. He'd like to make one now and then himself.

Philadelphia Bulletin: British tailors are aroused because Prime Minister Chamberlain wore a black vest with formal "tails" at the Foreign Press Association dinner, but it probably can be patched up at an early conference.

Fun in Signs

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor Hammersmith, Milwaukee

Could Be

Natural scientists estimate the longest duration of a total eclipse of the sun at 7 minutes, 31 seconds; but so far as that branch of learning knows, one of that length has never been recorded.

Vocations

Shell Fishing

If you live near a river or large creek, you are equipped for this business. If you don't, then take a summer and fall vacation and camp near one.

The chances are that the stream bed is sprinkled with fresh water clams or mussels. The clams are easily raked out of shallow water with rakes that have teeth set close together; or by hand, or by many other methods. Cook the clams slightly so the shells will open easily with an old knife; take out the flesh and examine closely for pearl or slugs; wash the meat and place it in a clean receptacle to be canned; then pile the shells where they will dry. The meat, if prepared properly and canned, is as good as salt water clams—makes excellent clam chowder.

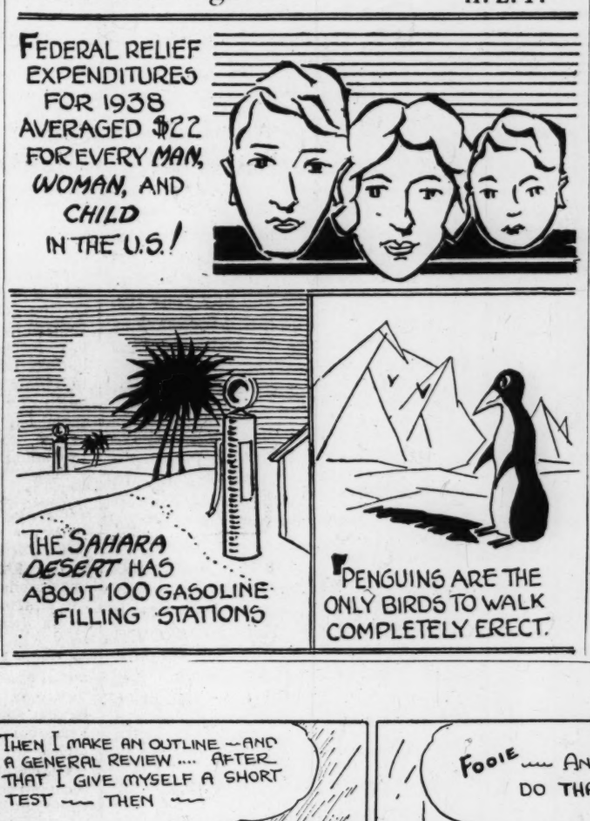
Often pearls are found worth from $10 to several hundred dollars each. You'll probably find an ounce of "slugs" (irregular pearls) with about every 100 mussels opened—and slugs bring about 50 cents an ounce.

The shells? Save them until you get 10 or 15 tons, then ship to any one of hundreds of button factories—they will pay you from $15 to $25 a ton, depending upon quality.

All the above, and more, has been proven by Reece Henderson, who has done nothing else for last several seasons.—Jessie R., Miami, Okla.

Facts and Figures

H. E. T.


FEDERAL RELIEF EXPENDITURES FOR 1938 AVERAGED $22 FOR EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN THE U.S.!
THE SAHARA DESERT HAS ABOUT 100 GASOLINE FILLING STATIONS
PENGUINS ARE THE ONLY BIRDS TO WALK COMPLETELY ERECT.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

A Great Leader

To behold that great waterway, the Panama Canal, is to stand in awe before the marvel and magnitude of the physical accomplishments of modern man; but to know the heart and mind of the guiding genius of that vast enterprise, George Washington Goethals, is to feel in no lesser degree a respect and admiration for the civilized, enlightened spirit of leadership which made that accomplishment possible.

The humanitarian, reading of the building of those ancient wonders, the Pyramids and the Great Wall of China, may be struck with wonder at the might of these accomplishments, but he cannot help but feel a deep sense of repugnance at the brute force and cruelty practiced in these enterprises and the shocking costs in suffering exacted by slave-driving leadership.

Typical of Goethals' more enlightened, more humane, leadership was an order issued by him under the title of "Circular No. 400," which read: "The use of profane or abusive language by foremen or others in authority, when addressing subordinates, will not be tolerated."

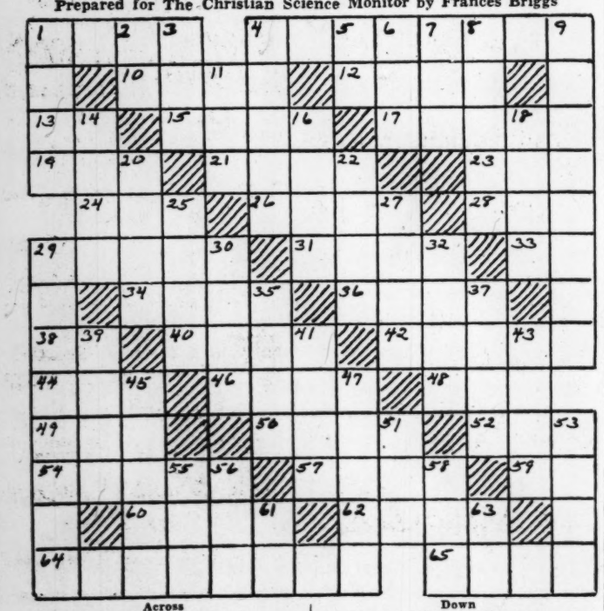
Thus, in one of the world's greatest undertakings, did he bring to realization his oft-repeated observation: "To accomplish any task successfully it is necessary not only that you should give it the best that is in you, but that you should obtain for it the best that there is in those who are under your guidance."

A Verse for Today . . .

I will walk before the LORD *in the land of the living.*—Ps. 116:9.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Piqua?
4—If you visited Zacatecas, whom would you see?
10—Who was a prophetess of Bible times?
12—What is a monumental portrait statue?
13—What exclamation expresses inquiry?
15—If you were in Lewiston, Maine, in what direction would you travel to reach Rockland?
17—What is another name for the butterbur?
19—Where do you stow hay in a barn?
21—What is the name of a cape on western coast of Greenland?
23—The —— shrew is the common European shrew.
24—Would a hamster have oars or paws (sing.)?
25—What patriarch lived 950 years?
28—What is another name for a maxim?
29—What is a city of northern Italy?
31—What is an antonym of "fast"?
33—What prefix signifies "twofold"?
34—St. Jerome is represented as attended by what animal?
36—What was a city in the south of Judah?
38—Twillingate is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
40—An imperfectly ripened prune of inferior quality is called what?
42—In what ancient Babylonian city was temple of Ishtar?
44—Exist.
46—What is one of young spring shoots of sweet potato?
48—What is a division of a window?
49—What island of Cape Verde Islands is north of Boavista?
50—A short article in this newspaper is what?
52—What do you call white tip of fox's tail?
54—What is name of a region in Africa, south of Sahara and Libyan deserts?
57—Who was father of Hosea?
59—Is Belgium a republic?
60—How might a poet write "ebony"?
62—What solutions are obtained by lixiviation?
64—Who was wife of Herod Antipas?
65—What is name of central tableland of Arabia?

Down

1—Who was sixth son of Jesse?
2—What State is south of Minnesota (abbr.)?
3—How many verses has a monostich?
4—Who was founder of New Hampshire?
5—What is 14th letter of Greek alphabet?
6—What is frozen water?
7—Where is Mesa Verde National Park (abbr.)?
8—Aconcagua is highest of what mountain range?
9—Hawaiian Islands were formerly known as what islands?
11—What is the Biblical "no"?
14—What is name of one of Shoshonean tribe of Pueblo Indians?
16—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
18—Who was a grandson of Cain?
20—A parapet is what?
22—What is the black bulbul of India which is often kept as a cage bird?
25—What is a small flag which marks a passage through fish traps?
27—In backgammon, what is the inner table?
29—What was name of a tribe of Israel descended from a son of Joseph?
30—Lille is in what department of France?
32—A city is divided into what (sing.)?
35—What is the purple seaweed, dried, crumbled, and sprinkled on food in Japan?
37—Solid food is called what?
39—What title is equivalent to "Mrs." in Germany?
41—In Bible times, market and judgment places were near what?
43—What is a hue between green and blue?
45—What shrub has black or red berry-like drupes?
47—Who wrote "Kipps"?
51—What is a flowery month, according to Milton?
53—What was candlestick to be made of in Ex. 25:31?
55—What is name of a Negro tribe in the Cameroons?
56—You do what to signify assent?
58—Who was a son of Zephaniah?
61—Symbol for nickel is what?
63—If you were in Phoenix, Arizona, in what direction would you travel to reach Tucson (abbr.)?

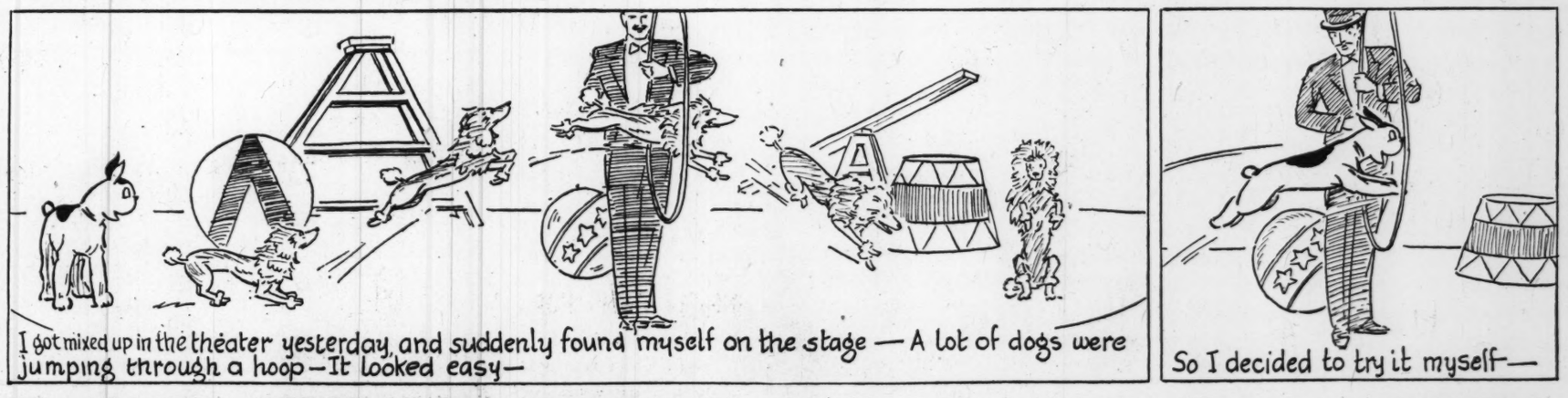
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The 'System'*

By LE PELLEY

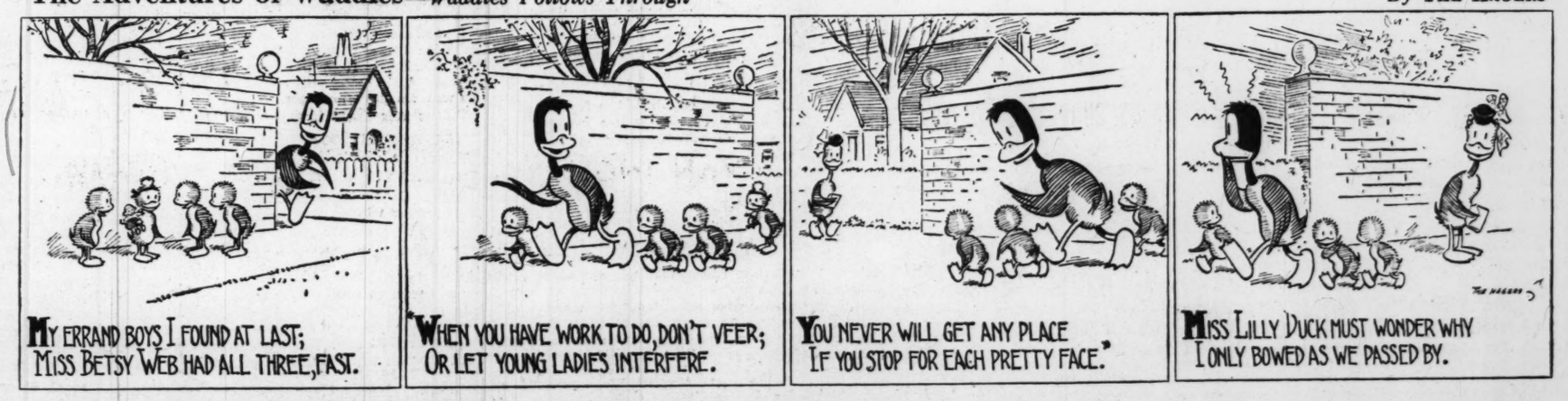
TUBBY — MAN TO MAN— I'VE COME OVER TO FIND OUT HOW YOU GET HIGH MARKS IN HISTORY —?
SIMPLE
FIRST. I STUDY THE LESSON IN THE HISTORY BOOK...
YOU MEAN...
??
THEN I MAKE AN OUTLINE —AND A GENERAL REVIEW.... AFTER THAT I GIVE MYSELF A SHORT TEST — THEN —
—URK—
FOOIE — ANYBODY CAN DO THAT !!!
SLAM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing to It!*—


I got mixed up in the theater yesterday, and suddenly found myself on the stage — A lot of dogs were jumping through a hoop—It looked easy—
So I decided to try it myself—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Follows Through*

By THE HAGERS


MY ERRAND BOYS I FOUND AT LAST; MISS BETSY WEB HAD ALL THREE, FAST.
"WHEN YOU HAVE WORK TO DO, DON'T VEER; OR LET YOUNG LADIES INTERFERE.
YOU NEVER WILL GET ANY PLACE IF YOU STOP FOR EACH PRETTY FACE."
MISS LILLY DUCK MUST WONDER WHY I ONLY BOWED AS WE PASSED BY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A "Matter So Important"

Amateurish, hypocritical, impudent, theatrical—these are some of the descriptives used in the controlled press of Germany and Italy characterizing President Roosevelt's appeal to the leaders of those countries to join in guaranteeing European peace.

More realistic, of course, is the appraisal which appears in the official communiqué announcing Reichsführer Hitler's intention of answering the President on April 28: "The Führer considers this matter so important that he has decided to announce his answer to the Herr American President in the name of the German people before the German Reichstag."

What makes Mr. Roosevelt's appeal so much more important than the British questionnaire of May 8, 1936, which was casually pigeonholed in Berlin? Some of the very qualities for which it is criticized along the Rome-Berlin axis: its dramatic aspect, its "impudence," that "amateurishness" which baffles an opponent expecting only orthodox attack. But more definitely, its timing.

* * *

Not so much that it occupied that day of the week heretofore presumably reserved for surprises by expansionist leaders. Rather that the contrast between Italo-German and Anglo-French operations in Europe had thoroughly prepared the stage for the most effective exploitation of Mr. Roosevelt's uncued entrance by the anti-aggression bloc.

Against the background of recent European developments, charges of hypocrisy and encirclement will hardly serve to discredit the Roosevelt appeal. The British and the French are not forcing their protective attentions on the small states of Europe. The terms of the defensive agreements give those states the clear right to decide when they desire British and French help. The terms on which the revision of Europe is being pursued have not made clear any recognition from expansionist quarters of the right of small states to determine under what conditions they wish to share in the remaking of their continent. The "encirclement" of which the German press complains takes the form merely of a promise by Britain and France to aid smaller nations *in the event these are attacked.*

One of the most important effects of the Roosevelt appeal is its power to rally threatened members of the international community to the defensive alliance for which France and Britain have provided strong backing. Not one continental state named in the President's request for guarantees of European stability but must feel itself marked for domination by Germany unless such intention is specifically denied. And denial which still refuses to consider a system of water-tight guarantees can only be suspect among them.

* * *

Where a tendency to waver between two sets of Powers had existed, there is now plain an inclination to accept protection from that set which tolerates differences of opinion, and can afford to live in a world where all nations are independent, under trade systems which allow freedom of choice of customers and markets. It is clear that Reichsführer Hitler's reply must be most seriously considered by Germany's leaders.

They may object that the appeal comes from a source not really neutral. But there is hardly a country where neutrality over the issues involved can be made the basis of a national policy. Small countries must find security, and they must take it where there is most of it, and where it promises to be most durable.

Herr Hitler has shown himself a statesman of extraordinary acumen. He can hardly fail to realize that the situation into which President Roosevelt has so strikingly entered is one in which the leaders of the Rome-Berlin axis must show that their devotion to peace and justice is equal to that professed by the democratic powers.

Waterbury—An Awakening

Now that the Cities and Boroughs Committee of the Connecticut Legislature has approved a Bill giving citizens of Waterbury the right to a referendum on the council-manager form of government, opportunity presents itself for citizens to turn temporary scandal into permanent gain. Far from being stunned into inaction by the charges of graft and worse leveled against the Hayes-Leary machine, Waterbury citizens have leaped into a spirited campaign to adopt this form of government, considered the model type of organization by the National Municipal League and other good-government groups.

The advantages of administration by a trained city manager are now generally recognized. The only question raised is whether the manager is capable and free from the political domination and pressure that would cause him to run the city in the best interests of the machine to which he is responsible. Election of the city council by means of proportional representation aids greatly in obtaining a council truly reflective of a cross section of the public morality. Under the plan proposed in Waterbury, this council is made responsible for choosing the city manager, and this fact is the best available guarantee that the manager will be chosen, and supported, on the basis of merit alone.

There is a wide tendency to belittle the importance of the form of government, holding that public interest and vigilance is the only requisite for good government. A study of those communities registering the most progress in government seems to indicate that the form contributes 20 per cent, the integrity and ability of administration another 20 per cent, and a lively public interest in better government 60 per cent. None should be allowed to lag.

The B. B. C. and £ s. d.

Speaking recently in Liverpool, Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation, referred to the difficulty of financing the national system of television that the B. B. C. hopes to introduce. The Corporation does not get the whole of the 10s. paid for each radio license; part of it goes to the Government, and commenting on this, Mr. Ogilvie asked: "As taxpayers, when you pay your 10s. do you regard it as payment for services rendered or . . . as an instrument of taxation for the Government?"

No doubt the answer would be usually, to quote the schoolboy, in the infirmative, for probably most taxpayers pay their money and make no choice: they are perhaps prepared to see a portion of their fees treated more or less as entertainment tax, and go to form the Lion's share. The important point, however, is that very few would deny that they are given quite exceptional value for their money—a wealth of entertainment, and information, and cultural opportunities, which amount almost to a "liberal education," for twelve months at less than the price of a single theater stall.

The President Prefers

President Roosevelt thinks it will do the Democratic Party no good to nominate a conservative in 1940. His already familiar conviction that the party should have a liberal candidate was made emphatic in his message to the Young Democratic Clubs Wednesday night.

"If we are to have a reactionary regime, or if that term is too horrific, call it a conservative regime, you may depend on it that it will be the other fellow's regime," he said.

Political history since 1900 bears him out. When the Democrats nominated Judge Alton B. Parker in 1904 as a rest from Bryanism they lost more heavily than with the Commoner before or after. In 1924 they accomplished little by offering a kind of Democratic Coolidge in John W. Davis.

Notwithstanding Mr. Roosevelt's warning, James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, predicted at the same meeting that the next President would be a Democrat—without specifying what Democrat or what kind of Democrat. The President's liberal protégés, such as Robert Jackson and Harry Hopkins, have fallen rather flat in political appeal, and if Mr. Farley believes the party can win with himself, Vice President Garner or some other relative conservative at the head of the ticket, it must be on the basis of party organization. Possibly he is in a position to know.

But if the country wants a conservative Administration, and if the Republicans can find any plausible candidate, it seems a pretty fair guess that voters will pick a party experienced in giving conservative administrations.

Of course, there is the question of finding a suitably attractive candidate in either party. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York has looked them all over and finds "nothing to get very enthusiastic about" in either group. One wonders if Mr. Smith has a candidate of his own whom he refrains from naming. Or if the President has.

None of the so-called professional rainmakers can hope to vie with the following methods of producing a downpour: (a) Have the car washed. (b) Wear that new Spring outfit. (c) Have your umbrella out on loan.

American scene: "Ban on Parking at North Beach Snarls 1,000 WPA Workers' Cars" (headline in New York paper). It could happen only here.

The Bookshelf

Southwest to California

News of the discovery of gold in California gave rise to one of the most astounding migrations in history. Treasure hunters set out by every known, and by several unknown routes from every part of the United States. Presumably the greater number went either by the Oregon or the Santa Fé Trail. But perhaps as many as a third took a more southerly route, through Texas or the Indian country, now the State of Oklahoma. Fort Smith, Arkansas, near the head of navigation on the Arkansas River, was the outfitting point for several thousand. It was then a village of some 900 population, but it had all the instincts of a "boom" town. Its advantages as a gateway to the gold fields were broadcast by every means then known, and in a short time its resources were strained to take care of the crowds.

In April 1849, Capt. R. B. Marcy was ordered to take a detachment of soldiers and escort a party of treasure hunters. He was ready within a few days; the party consisted of approximately 500, and when on the road, strung out for miles. Eastern Oklahoma is fairly well wooded; rainfall is heavy in the spring, and loaded wagons, some of them foolishly overloaded, slowed progress, and sometimes necessitated abandoning the wagons and packing on mules. On the other hand, settlements of civilized Indians and trading posts run by white men reached far out into the range of the buffalo Indians and made it much easier to obtain supplies. Some parties traveled north of the Canadian River, others took a short cut from Tahlequah, the Cherokee capitol, across to the Santa Fé Trail. This was known as the Cherokee Trail.

Marcy traveled south of the Canadian River to its source, thence northwest to Santa Fé. The route was perfectly feasible; water was plentiful, and grass rises at least a month earlier than on any of the northern trails. However, on arriving at Santa Fé, the Argonauts discovered that the Old Spanish Trail was impracticable; they then went south along the Rio Grande for 300 miles, from which point they took either Kearny's or Cooke's Trail across Arizona to the crossing of the Colorado. Marcy's orders were to turn back from southern New Mexico. He struck almost due east across the Llano Estacado to the headwaters of the Brazos, thence into the Texas Road to Fort Smith. He thought this latter road the better, and recommended it as the ideal route for a transcontinental railway. Indeed, it was later used for the Butterfield Stage Route.

Captain Marcy was a gifted explorer, and he had a vivid and readable narrative and descriptive style. His report of this expedition was published by act of Congress but has long been out of print. In MARCY AND THE GOLD SEEKERS (University of Oklahoma Press. $3) Grant Foreman, one of the most industrious and scholarly of researchers, reprints Marcy's journal, bolstering it with excerpts from letters and newspapers of the day, to make a complete picture of the migration to California by the southern route. From the Rio Grande the emigrants faced approximately the same difficulties and dangers as those who went to Santa Fé from Independence and Westport Landing.

Mr. Foreman's editorial apparatus is, naturally, exhaustive and accurate. If the book has a fault, it is that too faithful attention is paid to details. It is an indispensable item for the student of southwestern history; and it should prove a gold mine for novelists, scenario writers and short story writers. There is even a full-blown, though tragic romance, ready made—that of the beautiful Mary Conway, of Little Rock, and young Lieutenant Harrison.

K. C. K.

Mirror of World Opinion

Colonists Shun Ethiopia

Italy has spared no efforts to get its people to emigrate to Ethiopia and, as the figures show, a goodly number of them have gone there. But the trouble is that most of them have gone back to Italy after a short stay. Rome has recently stopped publishing repatriation figures.

The last statistics made public showed that 168,111 Italian laborers went to Ethiopia up to the end of January, 1937. During the same period, 59,997 Italians left that country for home. During the next eleven months 23,838 Italian workers ventured into Africa while 81,364 returned to Italy, leaving a net loss of 57,526 to the colony. The next ten months were even worse. Before the publication of the figures was stopped, a total of 198,678 left Italian shores for the colony while 188,518 for various reasons gave up the attempt to settle there and went back home.

Exclusive of soldiers, the Italian conquest has relieved Italy of about 10,000 men.

These figures, printed by the London Economist, seem to indicate that Italy's bid for colonial expansion, based on the argument that the excess population requires more room, is proving a disappointment. An Arab statesman once predicted that Africa would prove to be the grave of Fascism. It is certainly not proving to be its Garden of Eden.—*Minneapolis* (Minn.) *Journal.*

One Kind of Encirclement

Balkan Economic Penetration

A Natural Development, Says Reader

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

There is a tendency in western European capitals for newspaper writers and even some diplomats to get very jittery whenever they hear of Germany's trade penetration in the Balkans. But a calmer and more objective view would show that this is a very natural development. It may even lead to equilibrium, rather than instability. Producing things and exchanging them is the source of most prosperity. Both sides usually benefit from such transactions. The Balkan nations are benefiting.

Yugoslavia sends half of all its exports to Germany, including Czecho-Slovakia, and gets half of its imports from there. This stream of trade is steadily growing and such development will probably continue.

Yugoslavia sells Germany all its pork and lard, which are exceedingly important items, much of its wood, a large part of its fruit, great quantities of minerals and most of its cereals. In exchange, it receives machines, chemicals, and other manufactured products. Most of these things Yugoslavia needs and with them it is building up an industry of its own.

* * *

Bulgaria, during some months of the year, sends 85 per cent of its exports to Germany. During 1938 the value of Bulgaria's exports appreciably increased. In quantity they went down by 5,000,000 tons, but in worth they jumped from 5,019,000,000 levs (($50,190,000), to 5,578,000,000 levs. This indicates an improvement or at least a trend in the right direction. Bulgaria's peasants are raising more valuable products. No longer are they trying to compete with Australia's wheat or Rumania's corn, but as expert gardeners, do intensive farming. They are getting more from an acre than ever before. What they now sell are chiefly grapes, strawberries, eggs, prunes, pork, poultry and fruit. Bulgaria has become the foremost grape-exporting land in Europe. Last year about 65 per cent of its exports went to Germany. The amount is increasing. Germany needs what Bulgaria raises.

During February Rumania sent about one-fourth of its exports to Germany and received more than half of its imports from there. During March imports from Germany increased still more. Now a new German-Rumanian trade agreement has been concluded which will rapidly enlarge the stream of trade between the two lands. Germany's participation in Rumania's production and exchange of goods will steadily grow. This is beyond all doubt I think.

* * *

German trade with Turkey is 20 per cent greater in 1938 than in 1937 and constitutes more than half of both Turkey's exports and imports.

Germany increased its trade with the whole of Southeast Europe last year by nearly a fourth—20 per cent in exports and 28 per cent in imports. About an eighth of all German foreign trade is with these lands.

And this is a permanent trade route. Soon Europe's greatest waterway will go directly from the North Sea to the Black Sea, and Germany will have ports at both ends with a score all along the way. A branch waterway will take boats from Hamburg to the Aegean Sea. Auto roads will join German markets with all Balkan centers.

It must be remembered, too, that these Southeast European lands cannot exchange goods with one another, nor can they be one another's teachers or capitalists. They are approximately on the same level. Not a single Balkan land sells more than 7 per cent of its exports to another Balkan land. In most cases they do not sell more than 1 per cent to a Balkan neighbor. They have to sell to more distant markets. The most natural one is Germany.

There are 90,000,000 very industrious and able people in Germany. There are about 75,000,000 rather backward people in Southeast Europe and Turkey. These two groups can work together in an excellent economic unit. The more primitive 75,000,000 need the help of the more advanced 90,000,000. They must have roads, machines, factories, better farm methods, tools, chemicals, training. There the Germans can help give. In exchange, the Germans get raw materials and a field of activity.

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Thus 165,000,000 people co-operate. In America 130,000,000 co-operate, in the British Empire some 500,000,000, in Russia 165,000,000. This is all natural. Germany must have its field of activity. We need to accept that. International relations must be based on that. It would be terrible for us to fight to prevent that. We may oppose it with competition, not with guns.

It is a grave and dangerous error for us to get hysterical whenever Germany makes a new trade agreement. That country must buy and sell.

Of course there is the other question of seizing foreign territory. If that continues the world will have to oppose Germany with all its might. But those are two issues. Industrious German hands should have an equal chance in all markets and will dominate those in Southeast Europe. If those hands do not bring bayonets, they may be welcomed. If they do, they will meet the resistance of all justice-loving people.

Budapest — H. R. A.

The Wide Horizon

China's Soldier Sons

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

"A good son does not become a soldier," is an olden motto of China. Japan's war on China has changed this, as it has so many other things in one of the most rapidly altering lands of the world, and today the saying reads: "Only a good son is worthy to join the army."

The former view of the soldier was that he was everything useless and harmful; a mercenary, receiving little because he took service only as a last resort or under compulsion, and eking out that little by robbing the people whenever he could; a man devoid of anything that could be called patriotism because he harmed his own country and in no way helped it; a parasite, ill-disciplined and not even fit for fighting since both training and equipment were usually poor while the leadership was more often engaged in negotiations and sell-outs than in directing combat. All this was natural in days of warlordism and civil warfare.

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But a war of defense against an invading foreign foe is clearly something else. The whole attitude of and toward the soldier has changed. Today he is supposed to be a fighting man first of all, of course, but a fighter in a holy cause and thus a man of honor, disciplined and prepared to help his own people in all possible ways. He must take his military duties seriously and at the same time he must acknowledge social and economic responsibilities of which the old-time mercenary never dreamed.

It would be a grave error to imply that everyone in China wants to join the army. The average soldier is still a coolie, and boys of good family seek "special jobs"—as they tend to in some other countries. About the only type of strictly military work in which the best families take part is aviation, and in the aviation corps there has been a tendency to nurse along lads without flying ability simply because they came with strong family connections. Nevertheless the general attitude toward military service has undergone revolutionary alteration and this dates back to before the present hostilities.

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Japan's Manchuria adventure might fairly be said to be the start of such a view, for from that time on the National Government kept the feeling of the people in check to some extent by pushing military preparations of every description, including military drill for Government officials, village organizations and other civilians, as evidence of its intention to call Japan to account sooner or later.

Today there is a special incentive for relations to be strengthened between the people and the army because of increasing realization by the National Government that mass support is indispensable if the present war is to be won. The example of the Chinese Communities, who fought poorly equipped against a relatively modernized Central Government army for years as a result of popular backing by the peasants, has not been lost, and the Red Army's successor, now known as the Eighth Route Army, carries on in the old tradition of keeping the people firmly behind it.

How things are going in the hinterland is reflected in reports from Szechwan, which say that about a million men have already marched from this "far west" province to engage the invading Japanese while another estimated million are under training.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Problem of Parole

By Frank L. Perrin

Recent discussions in official, if not expert circles, serve to direct public attention to the recurring and always vital problem of parole. There has always existed, at least to some degree, the misunderstanding that the problems of parole and probation are parallel or synonymous. In fact, they are not even similar. In granting probation to one convicted of a misdemeanor or crime the court, in the discretion of the sitting magistrate or judge, virtually suspends the jail or prison sentence during good behavior. It is sought thereby to save the youthful or first offender from severe punishment and the evil influences of prison associates. But even this concession to mercy is more or less experimental. The success or failure of the undertaking seems to rest with the individual. He either profits by the lesson and his narrow escape from punishment, or accepts forbearance and solicitude as a license which will insure him against future apprehension.

If this commendable subterfuge is not entirely defensible because it is experimental and because of repeated failures to accomplish what is desired, how much more necessary it is to examine critically and comprehensively the more complex problem of parole. Admitting that grievous mistakes have been made by parole boards, governors, and by influential humanitarians and designing politicians, it cannot be insisted that the plan in its entirety should be abandoned, or that laws should be enacted prohibiting the effort to capitalize, in the consciousness of the prisoner, even a degree of actual reform and regeneration.

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The abuses of the parole system, it may be finally agreed, are traceable, at least in the main, to vulnerable politicians who, either for money or the votes of organized gangsters and spoilers, exert pressure upon boards and commissions, and sometimes upon state executives. It is these abuses that have brought discredit upon the system. No doubt for every miscarriage of this merciful process, in which society has been cheated and the law defied, there could be cited one or a dozen cases where reformation and rehabilitation have been aided by parole.

Arraignment of the system as a whole is unwise and unjust if it is sought to convict it upon a blanket charge. The mistakes and weaknesses complained of are those which might be avoided if it were possible to realize that the parole problem, like every human problem, must be dealt with individually. No rule can be devised or applied which would release, automatically, a prisoner who might be able to enlist the influence of a given or specified number of politicians, or who might present a petition signed by a certain number of his former neighbors. This would work an injustice against the more deserving prisoner who is without friends, and behind whom there are no powerful political influences, but who, nevertheless has learned his lesson and paid his debt to society.

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At some time, and in some way, it may be, it will be discovered that the entire penal system of condemning men and women to the degrading influences of prisons does not provide an inviting or encouraging road to reform and rehabilitation. It is commendable that better ways are sought and that proper segregation is possible in many institutions. But in most of the state prisons at the moment the population far exceeds the accommodations, rendering the separation of the vicious and the more amenable absolutely impossible. This is not in the line of progress if we are seriously seeking to reform where reformation is possible, and to punish severely and unwisely only those whom we believe to be beyond redemption.

Crime continues to levy a heavy burden upon society. But the cost is not all in prisons, jails and reformatories. Despite the alertness of municipal, state and national enforcement agencies in apprehending the vicious and predatory, the burden is imposed chiefly by those who evade arrest and conviction. If all the guilty were punished there would be need of more prisons, but not the need of more paroles. The work of the protective agencies is hindered now, and made more difficult, by the admitted weaknesses of the parole system.